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BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE "CARTHAGE" from LONDON is due to arrive at Bombay at 7 A. M., on SATURDAY, 12th instant, and will proceed direct into the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4 Shed. Landing Passengers and Baggage there.

Bombay, 8th November, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th Nov.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st ,,
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th ,,

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Pas[illegible] tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth [illegible]don.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,826	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	3rd Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 4, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	8th Dec., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class,	2nd Class,	3rd Class,
Rs. 550	Rs. 335,	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 5th December, 1898.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 15th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 17th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busseh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 26th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th November.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,279	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan, 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Zemlin	23rd Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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MADEIRA
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		Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Mature for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	80	0	89	0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7	0	7	14
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3	12	4	4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50	0	56	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit	,,	42	8	47	8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	,,	37	8	42	0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	,,	24	0	27	0
* HENNESSEY'S One Star	,,	Current Rates.			
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*** Do. Three Stars	,,				
MOUNIE'S VINE LEAF	,,				
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BEST QUALITY CARTRIDGES.

		Loaded. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
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	,, 1,000	110	0	123	0
,, ,, 12, 14, 16, 20	,, 100	9	0	10	0
	,, 1,000	85	0	95	0
,, Blue, 12	,, 100	11	0	12	4
	,, 1,000	100	0	112	0
,, Green, 10	,, 100	13	8	15	0
	,, 1,000	130	0	145	0
,, ,, 12, 20	,, 100	11	0	12	4
	,, 1,000	100	0	112	0
,, ,, 8	,, 100	20	0	22	4
	,, 1,000	185	0	206	0
,, Salmon, 12	,, 100	10	8	11	12
	,, 1,000	97	8	109	0
,, (Pegamoid Waterproof	,, 100	11	0	12	4
	,, 1,000	108	0	112	0

No extra charge for SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

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BLACKWOOD	800 tons.
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3. The Timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to Auction at an upset moderate price.

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Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Belgaum, 10th Sept., 1898.

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INVARIABLY OF FULL STRENGTH and standard quality KEMP'S COCA WINE may be relied upon as superior to imported brands.

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NERVE AND BRAIN RESTORER.

STANDS UNRIVALLED as a recuperative remedy in all CASES OF IMPAIRED nerve and BRAIN POWER HOWEVER CAUSED. FOR BUSINESS MEN feeling the effect of overwork, wery and brainfag it acts promptly and the first few doses will

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REDUCED PRICES !
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"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"Z"	405	450
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"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"H"	300	330
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INVALUABLE TO SPORTSMEN.

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Cyona Vety. Tinct., large	Per Bot.	3	0
,, ,, ,, small	,,	2	0
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,, ,, ,, Ointment	,,	2	0
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Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
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These can be recommended as good smokes :—

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Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	,,	9	0
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Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	,,	5	0
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Club Londres	do.	100	do.	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		,,	6	0
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FOR NOVEMBER, 1898.

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"A plain and succinct account of the whole Expedition from start to finish. . . . will form a valuable addition to the library of the Military Student, and it should certainly form a part of the tactical course of all Indian Garrison Classes.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC desiring to see the DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS from FRIDAY to TUESDAY next are informed that the following is the route laid down :—

I. Carriages starting from the Town Hall should proceed along Bazaar Gate Street and after passing the Bazaar Gate Street Police Station turn into Hornby Road South of the Municipal Garden, thence pass by the Gaiety Theatre into Cruickshank Road, Carnac Road and Shaik Memon Street and Mumbadevi; they will then proceed along Kalbadevi Road upto Robert Money Institution at which point they will turn and pass up Kalbadevi, Mumbadevi, Pydhoni and Bhendi Bazaar Roads to J. J. Hospital.

II. Carriages starting from J. J. Hospital will go down the Bhendi Bazaar, Pydhoni and Mumbadevi Roads into Shaik Memon Street and pass along the Hornby Road, Victoria Terminus into Bazaar Gate Street, up to the Town Hall where they will turn and follow the route laid down in para I.

In the event of a crush in Shaik Memon Street (Marwari Bazaar) carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Babaji Shamshett Street, Abdul Rahiman Street on to Hornby Road.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th November, 1898

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 383 OF 1884.

KHADIZABIBI, wife of MAHOMED HOOSEIN NAQUA MAHOMED BURRAY, MAHOMEDAN Inhabitant, residing at Mahim ....Plaintiff,

vs.

MARIAMBIBI, wife of GOOLAM MOHIDIN BIN DADAMEEYA PUNVELKER and the said GOOLAM MOHIDIN BIN DADAMEEYA PUNVELKER, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Khandy Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 7th day of October, 1898, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the said defendants and Meeya Shaik Ahmed bin Goolam Mohidin Punvelker Mahomed Esmail bin Goolam Mohidin Punvelkar and Kootboodin bin Goolam Mohidin Punvelker, the sons and heirs of the Defendants abovenamed in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Obelisk Road without the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 2 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East by a chawl belonging to Vohra Tyabji Joewakhan and others, on or towards the West by a Government Public Road called Temkar Moholla or Street, on or towards the North by a Government Public Road called Obelisk Road, and on or towards the South by a shed belonging to Mulung Patell.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or warehouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Pakmora Street, without the Fort in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and two sq. yds. be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1212, New No. 8377, Old Survey No. 1156, and New Survey No. 4521, and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 6973, and Street No. 131, and bounded as follows.—On the East by Bohrees Chawl, on the West by the said Pakmora Street, on the North by the property firstly described, and on or towards the South by the Oomer Sewer Lane.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 30th day of November, 1898, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 8th day of November, 1898.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

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For 1899.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June 1898, at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share (free of income tax), is declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after 25th November, 1898, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 10th November, 1898, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
RANGILDAS BHUKUNDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 10th November, 1898.

YOUR PICTURES FRAMED
IN LATEST STYLE
AT CHEAPEST RATES
AT
THE NEW PICTURE GALLERY.

PROPRIETORS.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the late Mr. E Wimbridge's Furniture will be resumed TO-DAY, at 1 p.m., at Gowalia Tank Road.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

Also 1 lithographic press, by J. Greig and Sons, London, to take stones 26" by 16."

1 lithographic press by Hughes and Kimber, London, to take stones, 20" by 12 "

1 lithographic Slab, 33 by 17 by 2 foolscap size.
1 " " 24 by 16 by 2 foolscap size.
1 " " 23 1-2 by 16 by 1 3-4 foolscap size.
1 " " 23 3-4 by 15 3-4 by 1 3-4 foolscap size.
1 " " 18 by 12 1-2 by 1 3-4 letter size.
1 " " 18 by 12 by 3 letter size.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong landau " "
1 second-hand strong dogcart " "
1 handsome grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 brown pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong victoria with a powerful chestnut horse.
1 Ralli cart, with well bred Arab pony and harness.
1 bamboo cart, in very good order.
1 office shigram, by Stephens, in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Settna Villa, Worli Hill, the very valuable English teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Story and Clark (Berlin) in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, bohemian glass flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, one bay Arab polo pony, 13-3 hands, 7 years, quiet in harness, believed sound, one English dog cart in good order, and 2 sets of Brown harness one jolly boat, &c., &c., the property of J. C. P. Maynard, Esq., A. M. I. C. E.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th November, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN HOOZERIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Okha Jeewan and Co. the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Aga Alli Mahomed bin Jaffer Sheerazi, by virtue of the power of sale comprised in an indenture of mortgage, dated 30th May, 1890, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Hoozria Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 79 square yards or thereabouts, registered under Collector's old No. 1286, new No. 8452, old Survey No. 2387, and new Servey No 3343, and assessed under Ward No. 187, Street Nos. 55 57, and bounded on the east by a sweepers passage, on the west by Hoozeria Street, on the north by the house of Abdul Serang and on the South by the house of Subedar-Major Mahomed Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, Attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of millsawn timber of various sizes and suitable for varieties of work in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.—

Ex s.s. Bancoora.

100 bales, each about 1,000 yards, Hessian cloth, 45 inches 14 oz., Hastings Mill, August shipment.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near Thakordwar, Girgaum Road, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. John Benshaw and Co, consisting of fancy goods, crockery, enamelled ware, bird cages, toys, lamps, stationery, glass cupboards, show cases, &c.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF BENTWOOD CHAIRS.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Goolamhusen Parpia of Bombay, and Mr. P. L. Mookerjee of Calcutta, ex s.s. Trieste—

P L 44 M, 1216—5 cases 20 dozen black bentwood chairs.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE OART CALLED NIGDOWDY IN GIRGAUM.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the permises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vithal Canoo, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge dated 14th day of July, 1897 and 15th day of December, 1897, respectively, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the oart called Nigdowdy in Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 163 and eight-ninths spuare yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 204 and 204, New Nos. 1576 and 1642, old survey Nos. 546 and 546 and New survey Nos 7787 and 2-7787, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 1085, Street No. 39, Ward D, and bounded on the east by the passage of the oart, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Wamon Bhawoo Cassinath, and on the south by a passage of the oart, and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, COTTON AND SILK CLOTHES, COPPER AND BRASS POTS &C.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Raikrishna Viswanath Sarangdhan, consisting of gold surries, vak, patlee, gope, bangles, hirakanthi, kunta, rings, and head ornaments, pearl nose-rings, ear ornaments, ear-rings and studs, silver ornaments, woollen shawls, cotton and silk sarries, and dhoties, turbans, copper and brass pots, cupboard, boxes, &c.

The property will be on view two days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December next, at 2 p.m. the effects of the late Mr. William Vaisey. consistingof—

Several hundred volumes of books on chemistry, photography, electricity, engineering, hygine, science, religion, and general litterature, photographic camera, rubber stamp materials, magic, lanterns and slides, portable forge, families printing out fit, binoculars, lenses, test glasses, purses, penknives, and revolvers and cartridges, magnifying glasses, Chubb's padlocks, watches, cigar cases, syringes surgical instruments, battery cells, batteries, musical boxes, watchmakers and carpenters wood carving and other tools, dynamo, tables, chairs, couch, sideboard, cot, copper and brass uteneils, wearing apparel, gold watches by Jones, London, metal watches, gold chains, bracelets, bangles.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th November, 1898.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 10th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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NOTES.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay. and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,950,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52. —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to [illegible] the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit [illegible] in Paris at the Branch Offices, 2, Place de l'Opera, [illegible] centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the [illegible] facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta.
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN &Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum..............Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly .... „	25	Half-yearly .... „	30
Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly .... „	15
Monthly .... „	5	Monthly .... „	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum..............Rs.	52	Per Annum ....Rs.	60
Half-yearly .... „	29	Half-yearly .... „	32
Quarterly .... „	16	Quarterly .... „	18
Monthly .... „	6	Monthly.................. „	6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2-8
Third do. .... „ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion ....As. 8 per line.
Second do .... „ 4½ „
Third do .... „ 2 14 „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is has follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
Half-yearly .... „	6	Half-yearly .... „	7-8
Quarterly .... „	3	Quarterly................ „	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly ....
Quarterly ....

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FAST TRAINS AT REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY, NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAULI.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS will run from BOMBAY to LONAULI every SATURDAY and from LONAULI to BOMBAY on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th November, 1898, and on subsequent MONDAYS, unless otherwise notified, to the following Time Bills, commencing from SATURDAY, the 12th November, 1898, until further notice, for the conveyance of First and Second Class Passengers and their servants (in third class), only :—

These Trains will only call at Neral and Khandala :—

DOWN TRAIN.		UP TRAIN.	
(On SATURDAYS.)		On WEDNESDAY next, the 16th November, 1898, and on subsequent MONDAYS, unless otherwise notified.	
Bombay ......Dep	15 25	Lonauli ......Dep	7 15
Neral ......Arri	16 39	Khandala ......Arri	7 24
Do ......Dep	16 44	Do ......Dep	7 27
Khandala ......Arri	18 16	Neral ......Arri	8 52
Do ......Dep	18 19	Do ......Dep	8 55
Lonauli ......Arri	18 31	Bombay ......Arri	10 10

The following will be the return fares :—

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Between Bombay and Neral...	Rs. 5-8-0	Rs. 3-0-0	Rs. 1-2-0
do do Khandala do do Lonauli	„ 8-0-0	„ 4-8-0	„ 1-10-0

These Special Tickets will not be available by any Train other than the Special on the outward journey, but are available on the return journey by any Train up to and including Wednesday next, the 16th November, 1898, and subsequently every Monday following the date of issue.

First and Second Class Passengers holding Ordinary Tickets may travel by these Special Trains if there is room, preference will, however, be given to the holders of Tickets for the Special Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

The notice to the public regarding Lonauli Special Trains, dated the 2nd November, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the ninth of November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, THE 7th DAY of DECEMBER, 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS :—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at Tons 250 (two hundred and fifty tons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form," which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,000, (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

POLICE ORDER.

AS THE DEWALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or thoroughfare he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 9th November, 1898.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., No. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 11th November, 1898, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

II. To appoint a Director in place of H. M. Chichgur Esq., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

IV. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 3rd November, 1898, to FRIDAY, the 11th November, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 31st October, 1898.

NOTICE.

ALL persons being indebted to, or having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Colonel RANDOLPH CALDECOTT, I. M. S., late P. M. O. Karachi, are required to adjust or prefer the same on or before the 6th December, 1898, after which date no claim will be entertained.

W. McCONAGHY, Col., I.M.S.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Karachi, 4th November, 1898.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE CLASSES will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 31st October, 1898, when the new course begins.

Instruction is given in Mechanical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving and in the Complementary Science Subjects.

A special course of practical lectures on Locomotive Engineering has been arranged.

The Institute Programme giving full particulars (price 4 annas) can be obtained on application to the Principal at the Institute.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 10th October, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., gunfire, on the 28th November Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 6,000 tons of BEST BENGAL STEAM COAL to be delivered in Bombay Harbour in monthly consignments, as under :—

		Tons.
January	1899	2,000
February	1899	2,000
March	1899	2,000
		6,000

The coal must be of the best quality, free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should give full description of coal and Colliery from which to be supplied, and quote the price per ton in Bombay Harbour, including delivery into boats alongside.

The coal will be subject to such inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form which, together with Specifications, can be had on application to the Agent, price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole, or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. W. OLIVER, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Agent.
New General Offices, Bombay, 5th November, 1898.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF CASTOR-OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office at Jhansi up to noon on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1899, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR-OIL for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st April 1899.

2. Forms of Tender giving full particulars of the quantity required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be accepted may be had on application from the Chief Storekeeper on payment of a sum of Rs. 2 for each copy.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Castor Oil," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited.

4. The Oil Tendered for to be in accordance with the Company's Standard Sample, which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
A WILLES,
Chief Storekeeper.
Jhansi, the 17th October, 1898.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 8-39m., 9-51a. Low water, 2-49m., 3-9a.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Parsee Bazar Street, 3-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Camorta entered and the steamers Verona and Hambleton left the dock yesterday.

CLERK TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—Mr. F. H. de Brito has been appointed clerk to the Chief Justice, Sir Lewis Kershaw.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Port Blair R. I. M. S. Canning, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m., on Wednesday next.

GOOD TEMPLARY.—Dr. D. R. Tata has been commissioned District Deputy Grand Chief Templar (I. O. G. T.) of the Bombay District, No. 15, for the ensuing year. He took over charge on the 28th ult.

A MISSING BICYCLE.—Mr. H. K. Bhedwar, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, has reported to the police the theft a lady's bicycle, of the value of Rs. 350, from the compound of his bungalow on Wednesday morning.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of Patients treated during the last month was 4262, the daily average being 137. The total of new patients was 611.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A Hindu named Achrut Chintamun, residing at Fanuswadi, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 145, from a wooden box, between the 5th and the 9th instant. The box was not locked.

MAILS FOR KARACHI.—A Postal Notice issued yesterday says :—The sailing of the s. s. Amra having been cancelled, the mails for Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi and Sind advertized to be closed at 8 a.m., on Friday the 11th for despatch by that vessel will not be made up.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of October the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2232; among them the number of news admissions was 658 being classified as stated below, Hindoos 429 Mussulmans 103 Parsees 31 Christians 69 and other classes 26. The average daily attendance was 72.

THE MURDER AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Shaikh, Ahmed Shaikh Dawood, a Mahomedan, was brought up on remand and again charged with murder of Jaina a woman of low character, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday. The Magistrate after recording some further evidence, committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FEMALE EDUCATION AT RATNAGHIRI.—Mr. Mahomed Hassan Macba, the descendant of the well-known Macba family of Bombay, has opened a separate class for girls in the Madrasa of Kaderia at Ratnagiri at his own expense. This step of Mr. Macba in the furtherance of female education in his community is praiseworthy, and the president and the secretaries of the committee of the Anju Mani-Ahmedia are very thankful to him for his munificence.

RE-APPEARANCE OF A DESPATCH BOX.—Mr. D. Lindsay, residing at Warden Road, made a report to the police on Wednesday morning that a despatch-box containing property of the value of Rs. 546, was missing from his bedroom. On enquiry the police recovered the box from an empty outhouse. It seemed to have been opened with its key and a gold sleeve link valued at Rs. 15, three German East African rupees, a five-shilling coin and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 25, were abstracted therefrom.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following Programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Maliandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March	To the Front	Hume.
Selection	The Jacobite	Gassner.
Cornet Solo	Morceaux Obligato	Suppe.
Valse	Pour Le Bal	Elliot
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Caryll.
Polka	The Dragoons	Feahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the morgue on view of the body of Narayan Baloo, a Hindu, aged twenty-six years, employed in the David Mill at Carroll Road. The deceased while at work in the mill got his hand accidentally caught in the belt and he was thrown down, with the result that his left hand was fractured and he sustained serious injuries to his head and ankles. He was picked up in an unconscious state and was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where on arrival he was found to be dead and his body was removed to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

AN EARLY MORNING VISITOR.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Hurst charged Narayan Babaji, a notorious character, with criminal trespass with intent to commit theft. On Saturday morning last at about two o'clock the accused went into the house of one Vinayek Narayan at Girgaum. The complainant on hearing the footsteps of someone walking in his room got up, when he saw the accused and tried to seize him, but the accused ran away. An alarm was raised, when several persons sleeping on the verandah gave chase and arrested the accused and made him over to the police. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and taking into consideration one previous conviction, sentenced him to undergo four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Cama Hospital touching the death of Moona, a Hindu widow aged thirty years. Deceased lost her husband about two years ago, and since then had been residing with her son in Kazipura Street near the Two Tanks. A few days ago she came with her son to reside with her brother in a chawl at Dhobie Talao, as her brother's son was going to be married. She complained of some pain and her son gave her a bottle of soda water, but this gave her no relief. The pain left her for some time and in the 31st ultimo she again complained of it and asked her son to take her to the Cama Hospital. Her son took her to Jaffer Sulleman's Dispensary, whence she was sent with a *puttawalla* to the Cama Hospital. On admission, symptoms of tetanus were found to have set in, and she died on Tuesday last. The jury brought in a verdict of death from tetanus following an abortion, caused by herself or by some person to the jury unknown.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A COOLIE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Shivmurat Govind, a Hindu coolie, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 235, the property of one Fatma, a *naikeen* residing at Falkland Road. On Saturday night last complainant engaged the accused as a coolie and took him to Grant Road Station. She there entrusted him with a bundle containing the ornaments and went to purchase a ticket. On her return she found him missing. Accused in the meantime gave the ornaments to a grain-dealer named Chapsi Punja, asking him to test them as he wanted to dispose of them. He then left the ornaments with Chapsi and went away. Two days after a Hindoo who was at the station saw the accused on the road and made him over to the police. The ornaments were recovered from the grain-dealer. The accused denied the charge and pleaded that as the complainant was in need of money she gave him the ornaments to sell. His Worship on the evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE prospects of the Punjab cotton crop, which were considered very good in July, have not improved as was anticipated. This is due almost entirely to the partical and irregular rains in August, and had it not been for good rains in September the crops would have fared even worse. In most of the districts the outlook as much the same as it was when we last referred to it in July ; in Lahore, however, both the irrigated and unirrigated crops have suffered, whilst in Pathankot, Peshawar, Gurgaon, Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh the crops are not in a good condition. The area of 983,800 acres under cotton is 13 per cent. less than that of the previous year. The sesamum (til) crop of the Punjab is also less than the July estimate ; 162,100 acres are now looked for, which is less by 17 per cent. than the cropped area last year. The prospects of the indigo crop have improved since the first forecast was submitted, but even with this the area estimate of 72,800 acres is 33 per cent. below the actual area of 1897.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ACQUITTAL OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX vs. KALIDAS BHUDDAR AND BAI MAKU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, before whom the first accused was charged with murder and with kidnapping; and the second with causing disappearance of evidence of offence. The jury found No. 1 not guilty of murder ; and the assessors were of opinion that neither accused was guilty of the other offences charged. The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the verdict of the jury, referred the whole case for the orders of the High Court. Mr. Anderson, with the Hon. Mr. Gocuidas Parekh, appeared for No. 1 ; and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused were charged, No. 1 with murder in that he, on the 5th October 1897, at the town of Umreth, caused the death of a boy named Sanker Mugan, and kidnapped him with intent to dishonestly remove the ornaments from his body ; and No. 2, with causing disappearance of evidence of the offence in that she caused the evidence of the commission of the offence to disappear by carrying the dead body of the boy Shanker to a tank to throw it into the water with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment. The story of the prosecution was this. The boy Shanker went out on the day of the Dussera to play with three or four other boys. No. 1 was also there and induced the deceased to go away with him by the promise of some sweetmeats. The boy was found missing, and a search was made for him, but he could not be found. Later that night the two accused were seen walking with a Mussalman, and the same three persons were seen at the tank, where No. 1 was seen to throw something into the water from a basket which was lying at their feet on the ground. Next morning the dead body of the boy was found in this tank. The motive alleged either for the murder or the kidnapping was robbery. A witness said that when deceased left the house, he was wearing a necklace worth Rs. 200, and also other ornaments of the value of Rs. 28. When the body was recovered from the tank the neklace was missing.

The jury unanimously found No. 1 not guilty of murder. The jury, as assessors, were of opinion that No. 1 did not kidnap the deceased with the intention of stealing his ornaments, and that No. 2 did not assist in concealing the evidence of the crime.

Mr. Leggatt differed completely with the verdict of the jury. He had no means of knowing, he said, what considerations induced the jury to disbelieve the evidence recorded before them. To him the witnesses seemed to be giving their evidence with care and truth, so that he could draw no inference from their manner against their reliability. No reason whatever was suggested why any of them should give false evidence against the accused, with whom they were not at enmity. If the evidence was believed, No. 1 was evidently guilty both of kidnapping and also of the graver charge of murder. He it was who enticed the deceased away with him, and that was the last time that the deceased was seen alive. Late that night Nos. 1 and 2 were seen at the tank, and No. 1 was seen, to throw something into the tank, and tried to attack the man who saw him. There could, Mr. Leggatt thought, be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man, if the evidence was believed, that it was the accused No. 1 who caused the death of the deceased. The Sessions Judge was strongly of opinion that a failure of justice would occur if he were to accept the jury's verdict; and he was therefore, compelled to refer the case to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons gave the court's decision after hearing the advocates. His lordship said : We are of opinion that the verdict of the jury is, under all the circumstances, a very proper one. The evidence is such that no conviction for murder could possibly be sustained upon it. We therefore, acquit the accused No. 1 of the offence of murder with which he was charged. We cannot deal with the charge of kidnapping, which was not triable by the jury, and of which the jury could not have convicted him on the charge of murder, nor with the charge against the second accused, and the Sessions Judge should not have joined them in the reference. He must now dispose of them.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN ILLEGAL ORDER QUASHED.

IMPERATRIX vs. FAKIRA BIN TIMMANA.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by Mr. G. D. Panse, District Magistrate of Bijapur, in the above case.

The accused, Mr. Panse said in his reference, was convicted on the 6th July 1898, under section 381 of the Penal Code, by Mr. Bakre, second-class Magistrate of the Hungund taluka, of theft as a servant and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 ; in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for one month. The fine had not been paid. In appeal, Mr. J. K. N. Kabrajee, first-class Magistrate at Bijapur, reversed the conviction and sentenced. The judgment passed by him on the 5th August 1898 directed that the case be retried by his own court. This direction, Mr. Panse said, was contrary to the provisions of section 423 (Ib) of the Code, which does not empower an appellate court to retry such cases itself. The error was discovered after the judgment had been pronounced, and proceedings towards the retrial had been taken by Mr. Kabrajee. He had, therefore, reported the case to Mr. Panse, with a suggestion that the case should be transferred from his court. Mr. Panse said he was unable to take any action on this suggestion, as he did not think he could order a transfer in such cases ; while the retrial by another court was apparently barred so long as the appellate court's order, that the case be retried by itself, was in force. He was, therefore, of opinion, that the part of the appellate court's order, referred to above, should be quashed, and also the proceedings connected with the retrial.

Their lordships remarked: Mr. Kabrajee's order directing the case to be tried by himself is plainly illegad, and is therefore quashed. Under the provisions of section 423 (Ib) the retrial, if ordered, must be by a court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to the Appellate Court.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY.)

HUSCHKE'S AND PRICE'S EAU DE COLOGNE

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PAGDIWALLA vs. THE SOCIETE GENERALE MERCANTILE DE PARIS AND ANOTHER.

HIS lordship resumed the hearing of the suit, in which the plaintiff claimed that the first defendants should be compelled to perform a contract for the supply to him of eau-e-cologne and be ordered to pay Rs. 50,000 as damages for breach of the contract ; that the first defendants be restrained from delivering any of the eau-de-cologne to the second defendant Rustomji Shapurji Mistri, and that the latter be restrained from selling any of the contract goods ; that the defendants be also prevented from importing into Bombay similar goods to those they were under contract to supply to the plaintiff. Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw, were for the plaintiff ; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the first defendants, and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Motilal, for the second defendant.

Mr. Macpherson called Sorabjee Manockjee Shaw, clerk to the first defendant, who stated that the plaintiff had asked him to get him the monopoly of the sale of Huschke's eau-de-cologne. Witness said he must have certain particulars, when plaintiff said to get them he would have to see his partner Hasiwalla. Witness saw Hasiwalla on several occasions when the indent was the subject of discussion. Witness was present when the letter of acceptance was signed by plaintiff and Ali Mahomed Kamisa, his other partner. After the document was signed, plaintiff's partner used to come to enquire about the shipment.

In reply to Mr. Lang, witness said he remembered a suit brought by the second defendant against the plaintiff Jamsetjee. He remembered that Mr. Zubebhuler was examined in that suit, but did not know if the indent and other letters were put in evidence in that suit.

Mr. Justice Candy asked Mr. Lang why he did not question Mr. Zubebhuler or the second defendant in regard to the documents, as the witness was only a clerk.

Mr. Lang : I thought as a clerk he would be the person who might know the most about them.

Mr. Justice Candy : But surely you do not question the genuineness of the documents.

Mr Lang : I only know that when we got the certified copy of this document from the court this signature was not there.

Mr. Justice Candy : The obvious explanation for the signature not appearing in the certified copy is because the whole of the document with the signature, which is in Guzerati is in English.

Mr. Lang : I hope that is not the practice in the office. If it is so, it ought to be abolished at once.

Witness, continuing, said from ten to half past twelve o'clock the patners were disputing as to whether Hasiwalla should sign the document or not. When the document was originally written, witness thought that it was only to have been signed by the plaintiff. The document was worded in the singular and not in the plural, because, they looked upon the plaintiff as the working partner. Mr. Zubebhuler consented to Hasiwalla not signing the document.

Other evidence was called to show that the plaintiff had entered into the contract on behalf of himself and partners. Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 8th November were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 7th November, 7 feet 2 inches against 7 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops is progressing. Preparations for rabi crops continue. The supply of fodder is scarce in Kohistan Kacho tract of taluka Johi and Deh Kohistan of taluka Tatta. The prices of food-grains are steady. The cattle are in good condition.

Shikarpur.—Harvesting of kharif crops and rabi operations are general. The harvesting of rice is completed in two talukas. The expected outturn is 12 annas in the rupee. The cattle are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of kharif crops is almost completed. Threshing continues. Rabi crops are in fair condition except in Guni, Tando Allahyar, Shahdadpur, Sakrand and Naushahro. The cattle are in fair condition. The fodder supply is insufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings are progressing generally. The Begari and Desert Canals are still flowing. The price of jowari has fallen by 3 seers and of bajri by 2 seers and 4 chataks per rupee, whilst that of wheat has risen by 4 chataks and of rice by 3 chataks per rupee. The fodder supply is sufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of kharif crops is almost completed. Sowing of rabi crops continues. The cattle are in fair condition except in Mitti, Dipla and Nagar. The fodder supply is insufficient.

Ahmedabad—(For the week ending 5th November 1898). —There was no rain during the week. Reaping of rice and sowing of wheat are in progress. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of Jowari is 21 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 19 seers, of wheat 12 seers, and of rice, second sort, 10 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of kharif corps is still progressing. The standing crops are in good condition. The cattle are healthy. The price of maize has risen from 45 to 40 seers per rupee in Jhalod.

Kaira—(For the week ending 7th November 1898). —There was no rain during the week throughout the district. Reaping of rice, bavto, kodra and bajri is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. Sowing of gram, wheat and sugarcane is in progress. The fodder supply is sufficient and the agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 19 seers, of wheat 11 seers and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The standing crops are in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops is nearly completed. The general prospects are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Reaping of rice is nearly completed. Sowing of rabi crops is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. The general prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of agricultural stock is good. The prices are stationary.

Khandesh.—There was no rain during the week. Rain is required in northern talukas of the district. Picking of cotton, reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops are in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices of wheat and and jowari have fallen and those of bajri and rice are steady.

Nasik.—There was no rain during the week. Rain is wanted for rabi crops in the Sinnar, Dindori, Yeolo and Nandgaon talukas. Reaping of bajri is in progress. Sowing of rabi crops still continues. The general prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There was no marked variation in prices.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm from 2nd to 4th, 3° warm on 5th and 7th, 4° warm on 8th, and 5° warm on 6th. Vapour in air normal on 2nd, 5th, 6th and 7th, and excessive on 3rd, 4th and 8th. Abnormal wind from north-east on 6th ; wind normal on all other days. Distant lightning on 8th.

Thana.—There was no rain during the week throughout the district. Reaping of early crops is nearly finished and that of late crops has commenced in three talukas. The condition of standing crops is good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices are steady.

Kolaba.—The rainfall during the week was 7 cents at Pen and 18 cents at Karjat. The standing crops are in good condition. Reaping of kharif crops is in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 64 tolas per rupee. There was no change in other talukas. The fodder supply is sufficient and the agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was no rain during the week. Reaping of late crops is nearly over. Standing crops are slightly infected by worms in Ratnagiri, Khed and Dapoli talukas. The cattle are healthy except in parts of Rajapur and Ratnagiri talukas. The fodder supply is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are nearly stationary.

Poona.—There was no rain during the week througout the district. The standing crops are in good condition. The reaping of kharif crops still continues in the district. The sowing of rabi crops is still in progress. The lately sown crops are still in want of rain. The condition of cattle is good and the fodder supply is sufficient. There was a slight fall in the price of jowari in the Purandhar Taluka. Prices were stationary elsewhere. The average prices of jowari, bajri and wheat were 34 lbs., 30 lbs. and 20 lbs. respectively per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—There was no rain during the week. The standing crops are withering in parts and are in fair condition in others. Reaping of bajri continues. Threshing of bajri has commenced. The sowing of rabi crops is completed. The fodder supply is sufficient and the agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 17 seers 74 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—There was no rain during the week throughout the district. Reaping of kharif crops is nearly completed. Young rabi crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There was a slight fall in the price of jowari in Barsi, Karmala and Sangola talukas and slight rise in the Pandharpur taluka ;- elsewhere it is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 19 seers 11 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—There was no rain during the week throughout the district. Weeding of rabi crops has commenced in places. Rain is wanted at Khanapur. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient.

Bijapur.—There was no rain during the week throughout the district. Reaping of bajri has commenced. Young rabi corps are in good condition. More rain is required in the Indi, Sindgi, Bagalkot and Hungund talukas. Green grass is procurable everywhere. Dry fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of food-grains is 24 seers 8 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was no rain during the week throughout the district. Rain is wanted in the Athni taluka. The standing crops are in good condition. Reaping of kharif crops has commenced. Sowing of rabi crops is completed. The standing crops are slightly damaged by grasshoppers in Belgaum and Parasgad talukas. Prices of food-grains are almost stationary. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder and water supplies are sufficient.

Dharwar.—The rainfall during the week measured 36 cents at Dharwar and 12 cents in the Kod taluka : total for the season 32 inches 22 cents at Dharwar, and in the talukas maximum 34 inches 26 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 15 inches 24 cents at Ron. The standing crops are in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops is in progress. More rain is necessary in the Ron taluka. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari is 20 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was slight rain in Honavar Bhatkal, Haliyal and Supa during the week ; maximum 74 cents at Haliyal, minimum 6 cents at Honavar: total for the season 129 inches 74 cents at Karwar, maximum at Ankola 153 inches 61 cents, minimum at Mundgod 42 inches 52 cents. Harvesting of rice continues. The agricultural stock are in good condition except in few places.

Rajkot.—There was no rain during the week. Reaping of bajri and jowari and irrigation of wheat are in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 14 seers, 14 seers 40 tolas, 16 seers 30 tolas, 13 seers 60 tolas, respectively, per rupee. There has been no marked rise or fall in prices since last week.

Wadhwan.—Weeding of Kharif crops is in progress. Sowing of wheat and gram in some parts is in progress. Bajri sells at 15 seers and jowari at 17 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The standing crops and agricultural stock are in fair condition. Harvesting and reaping of kharif crops are in progress. Rabi sowing continues in Navsari and Kadi divisions. Wheat and gram have dried up in parts of Kodinar taluka for want of moisture. The price of bajri is 35 pounds, of wheat 20 pounds, of superior rice 14 pounds and of inferior rice 22 pounds per British rupee.

DURING the past month several pleasant gatherings have been held in connection with the Chakrata branch of the I.O.G.T. The first was a social gathering held on the 8th ultimo to bid farewell to the members of Pride of Kailana Lodge who were leaving for the plains, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Another special session was held on the 21st with a similar object, and on the 28th a meeting was held to inaugurate a lodge in connection with the South Wales Borderers. The institution ceremony was performed by Brother Beckett, S.D.G.C.T. ten old Templars were received into the new Lodge, and 31 new members. The name of the Lodge will be Isandula No. 83. After the institution of the new Lodge several addresses were given, the speakers urging upon the new members the importance of the step they had taken, and the desirability of doing their utmost to induce their companions to join the Lodge, and so promote temperance. At a subsequent sub-Lodge session eight more members were admitted to the new Lodge.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	30·034	Calm	1	82·1	45·2	59	...	—	—0·02
Sirsa	30·056	NW	7	84·3	43·2	37	...	...	...
Delhi	30·041	NW	2	82·2	57,5	37	...	0·31	+0.31
Agra	30·126	NW	2	87·0	56·9	43	..	..	...
Cawnpore	30·002	Clam	2	88·3	57·0	61	...	0·05	...
Allahabad	29·994	SW	2	87·6	57·9	74	...	0·23	+0·18
Jhansi	30·029	Clam	1	86·1	61·2	53	...	0·23	+0·20
Jacobabad	30·014	Clam	1	87·5	45·0	56	...	..	—0·01
Karachi	29·961	NNE	10	89·4	69·0	26	...	...	—0·07
Jeypore	30·036	NW	2	87·1	58·1	30	...	...	—0·03
Ajmere	30·062	Calm	1	85·4	54·7	54	...	...	—0·03
Deesa	29·930	E	8	93·3	66·0	35	..	...	—0·04
Ahmedabad	29·909	ENE	6	91·7	72·1	40	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·911	ENE	12	90·8	68·9	76	...	...	—0·01
Rajkot	29·886	E	7	92·4	71·8	38	...	...	—0·20
Ghadechi	29·871	ENE	11	91·6	69·8	55	...	...	...
Veraval	29·829	E	9	94·1	76·3	64	...	..	...
Neemuch	30·033	NE	5	85·8	62·2	41	...	...	—0·05
Indore	29·982	NE	3	85·7	59·1	56	...	...	—0·11
Saugor	30·018	E	8	83·2	62·6	48	..	...	—0·12
Jubulpore	29·998	Calm	3	84·4	57·3	67	...	...	—0·20
Hoshangabad	30·003	NE	8	87·7	63·2	70	..	..	—0·27
Khandwa	29·963	E	6	91·2	65·6	46	..	...	—0·17
Raipur	29·959	SE	5	85·8	66·2	64	...	...	—0·42
Nagpur	29·965	Calm	6	89·2	71·1	59	...	..	—0·57
Amraoti	29·951	ESE	10	89·7	69·8	58	...	...	—0·28
Akola	29·939	NE	8	91·9	69·3	55	...	..	—0·39
Surat	29·872	SE	6	94·7	76·0	55	...	...	—0·12
Malegaon	29·918	E	6	90·4	70·2	67	...	..	—0·36
Bombay	29·889	SE	14	92·3	76·2	86	0·12	0·12	—0·38
Poona	29·918	SE	12	86·5	69·9	94	0·31	0·31	—0·49
Ahmednagar	29·910	ESE	...	83·2	67·9	79	0·02	0·02	...
Aurangabad	29·919	ESE	5	85·7	68·2	73	...	..	...
Sholapur	29·925	E	10	87·7	70·5	85	0·39	0·39	·0·5
Ratnagiri	29·842	ESE	9	92·9	75·9	74	0·05	0·05	—0·39
Belgaum	29·916	E	7	76·3	65·3	96	0·44	1·18	—0·49
Goa	29·879	SE	15	85·0	73·4	95	1·07	1·26	..
Karwar	29·859	Calm	4	82·2	73·5	86	1·58	2·47	+0·64
Mangalore	29·875	E	3	85·8	74·4	89	0·08	2·89	+0·96
Calicut	29·883	SE	7	85·2	75·0	88	0·.5	6·94	+3·93
Cochin	29·875	ENE	L	87·5	74·7	87	0·09	5·30	+1·54
Bangalore	29·918	WNW	6	79·2	65·8	90	0·01	2·43	+2·16
Secunderabad	29·909	E	3	81·6	69·5	81	0·03	0·42	—0·87
Masulipatam	29·910	NNE	7	83·5	72·4	96	0·15	9·85	+4·98
Bellary	29·913	Calm	L	84·7	70·2	74	..	1·38	+0·06
Cuddapah	29·877	ESE	G	86·0	73·8	84	0·07	3·94	+1·87
Madras	29·899	NNW	3	86·0	75·0	91	0·99	13·61	+8·94
Coimbatore	29·895	S	..	87·9	72·1	84	...	1·26	—0·43
Trichinopoly	29·836	C	3	89·0	72·4	91	1·82	3·80	+1·55
Negapatam	29·877	SW	4	87·0	74·4	91	0·08	18·70	+12·51
Colombo	29·906	W	5	81·5	74·0	91	0·72	4·99	—0·10
Aden	29·961	E	12	85·3	77·4	67	...	0·00	—0·05

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure at Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest on and off the Kathiawar Coast. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds along the coast from Bombay northwards as far as Karachi are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Neemuch, 16 at Colombo, 14 at Bhuj, and 12 at Deesa. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° in excess of the normal at Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Nagpur and Khandwa, and the minimum 7° to 11° in excess at Deesa, Rajkot, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Surat, and the lowest 43° at Sirsa. Humidity has increased in the Bombay Presidency, Berar, Gujarat, on the Malabar Coast and at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur and Nagpur and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (1·83") Karwar (1·58"), and Goa (1·07" nearly an inch at Madras, light to moderate showers at Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Masulipatam and Colombo, and a few drops at Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Negapatam. The storm noticed in yesterday's report appears to have filled up somewhat and its centre now probably lies in about Latitude 19° or 20° N. N. Longitude 69° E. Pressure is relatively abnormally low in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat and on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Goa, where the weather is still unsettled and fresh to strong squally winds are likely to blow. Conditions are favourable for showers in Ceylon, the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast. In Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar the weather is becoming favourable for local rain.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

Thursday : The barometer has fallen in the Punjab, Rajputana and Sind and risen elsewhere. The rise has been rapid in the west coast of the peninsula. The cyclonic storm over the Arabian sea has either filled up or has travelled westward, but to-day's observations do not clearly show which, a fresh depression seemingly appearing over Tenasserim. Winds are cyclonic in direction and fresh in force over the Bombay Presidency. They blow from about normal directions elsewhere. Mean temperature has fallen in Tenasserim, South Madras and the Bombay coast, but has risen elsewhere. The heat has been excessive across the central parts of the country from Sind to Upper Burma, but has been generally less than usual elsewhere. The excess is seven degrees at Akola and the deficiency is six degrees in Montgomery and seven degrees in Mergui and Tavoy. Rain has fallen in Tenasserim and over nearly the whole of the peninsula. The principal amounts are over three inches in Vizagapatam, over two inches in Madura and over one inch in Karwar, Mormugao Cuddalore and Trichinopoly.

A SYCE of a Mahomedan gentleman of Ballygunge was charged at Calcutta a day or two back by his master with criminal misappropriation, cheating and theft. It was stated that some months ago the accused told his master that a horse was missing from his stable. A few weeks ago he reported that another horse was missing. The master suspecting the accused, informed the Police, who found that the accused had himself sold the first horse at the auction of Messrs. Cook and Co., to a Hindu gentleman, and took it himself to the Babu's house. He also took the second horse to the same Babu's house and sold it. The Magistrate issued a warrant against the syce.

A COMPLAINT was recently made before the Police Magistrate of Alipore against Prince Mokim of the Oudh Family by his father Prince Asmanjah, Bahadoor, charging him with defamation. It was stated that the accused wrote to the Superintendent of Political Pensions, to the effect that his father had criminally misappropriated certain property on the death of the accused's mother, and had deprived the accused of his share. The complainant was examined and the Magistrate suggested a settlement out of Court, as the parties were highly connected. Yesterday counsel asked the Magistrate to withdraw the case, as the accused had apologised. The Magistrate struck out the case.

THE estimated expenditure for Plague purposes in the Madras Presidency during the present official year (1898-99) has been fixed at 8 2-3 lakhs of rupees, of which sum nearly 6 lakhs will be drawn from Local Funds, and the remainder from Provincial Funds. Up till July last Rs. 1,28,000 had already been expended, the Local Funds contributing a little over a lakh of rupess. During the past official year (1897-98) slightly over Rs. 1,40,000 were spent in plague precautionary measures, and of this amount Rs. 1,15,000 were provided from Local Funds, the Provincial Budget bearing the remainder of the outlay.

LIEUTENANT VINCENT, R.H.A., who accompanied Major Wellby to Somaliland with the intention of striking across country to lake Rudolf, is now back in India. The projected expedition, it seems, was knocked on the head as soon as the two officers reached Berbera : the Foreign Office, to whom the direction of affairs in Somaliland had just passed, wiring out that owing to recent developments in Central Africa they could not sanction such a journey at present. Thereupon Major Wellby followed up Mr. Harington towards the Abyssinian capital, though there was little hope that Menelik would allow him to explore in his territories.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Crathie, 272 tons, Captain F Baunwell sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE s s Montank, 1,944 tons, Captain S Townby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (29th October) with a cargo of sugar.

THE B I S N Co's s s Camorta, 1,351 tons, Captain J Magenis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, (28th October) with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain J Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (27th October) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain H G Creft, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Cochin, with a general cargo, and 2 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Kilwa, 234 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, (22nd October), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr, Miss and Master Nariman' Mr and Miss Talati, and 27 deck.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.—The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Deo Balduino sailed on the 10th instant for Genoa :—Col. A. Stephen, Mrs. Stephen, 2 children and European nurse, Mrs. Constantine, Captain Hubbard, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Wathing and 35 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding by Austrian Lloyds s s Trieste, Captain A. Mitis from Victoria Dock No. 7 on Saturday at 6 a.m.—Bombay to Trieste—Mr. and Mrs. F Schmid, Revd P H Della, Revd. D. Chiarello, Mr. E. Lalla, Miss. Spencer. Bombay to Aden.—Captain and Mrs R C Lewis. Karachi to Trieste—Major and Mrs R Baillie, Miss Wadeson, Captain Mennie, Mr Ringer. Karachi to Aden—Master Gunner, Mrs Hunt and five children, Bombay to Karachi—Mr George Hall. Mr and Mrs M Allibhoy.

THE CYCLONIC DISTURBANCE.

STORM WARNING STILL FLYING.

Commander Hewett, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer has circulated the following storm warning telegram received yesterday from Simla :—"The barometer has risen all along the west coast. This may indicate that the cyclonic storm has filled up or may indicate that the storm has travelled further on westward. Should recommend keeping the warning signal flying till to-morrow in order to see whether the storm is curving round and will return."

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 10.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson		A Munjee
Gulenar		Nacoda		
Patrick Stewart		Tindall	Govt Dock	I G T Steamer
H M S Sphinx		Baker	Wet Basin	Royal Navy
Nizam	2041	Craig	Calcutta	T M & Co
Kt Commander	2731	Durant		K N & Co
Braunfels	1838	Warckmeister		Glade & Co
Patna	1164	Acheson	P Gulf	M M & Co
Wardha	2561	Anderson		M M & Co
Crathie		Barnwell	Karachi	W & A G & Co
Claverly	1837	Scorzie		K N & Co
Baghdad	819	Hill		M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Stebbing		Do
Unison	760	Torbjoni		R S & Co
Bulmouth	2607	Barry		W & A G & Co
King Arthur	1047	Owen		B & P S N Co
Ula	2426	Wadge		M M & Co
Courland	761	Fairweather		D Abdulla
Nevasa	1945	Jacobs		M M & Co
Naderi	1169	Hanson		B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Orange Branch	2196	Maling	Australia	12-11	F M & Co
B	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull	15-11	F M & Co
F	Camorta	1357	Magnies			M M & Co
H	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
H	Ileaface	373	Syed	Mucalla		A Munjee

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Indravati	513	Adam			Shprd & Co
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownuger	12 11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ten.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Britannia	1991	Turner	Marseilles	11-11	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	10-11	F Balduino
6	Sutlej	2103	Symons	Aden	12-11	P & O Co
7	Trieste	3603	Mitis	Trieste	12-11	A L S N Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	19-11	P & O Co
13	Dumra	762	Rothwell	Karachi	11-11	M M & Co
15	Inchisla	1894	Halliwell	Antwerp	12-11	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Amra	170	Couper	Karachi	11-11	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bhundara.......2936 tons gross..................M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Nevasa s	Jacobs	Calcutta, Oct 27
	Camorta s	Magenis	Rangoon, Oct 28
	Kilwa s	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Oct 22
	Montank s	Townby	Mauritius, Oct 29

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Pachumba s	Skinner	Persian Gulf
	Verona, transport	Dowell	Malta
	Chilka s	Creft	Rangoon, &c
	D Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, &c
	Crathie s	Baunwell	Karachi

The steamer Braunfels, entered for loading yesterday for Antwerp

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—5 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 2 cases whisky Cutler Palmer and Co

Orange Branch s—2 hogsheads whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cowasji 1 case whisky H S Smith and Co, 100 barrels chemicals Goolam Hoosein Allibhoy

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—2 crates earthenware Cassum Poonja

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—12 cases varnish Goolamally M Mohomed and Sons, 56 cases provision Furdoonjee Rustomjee and Co, 2 cases provision D Dadabhoy, 20 cases chemicals Babajee Sakharamjee, 10 cases soap, 5 casks table venegar, 13 cases provision, and 66 cases medicine Badroodin Nazer ally, 4 cases medicine, 18 cases oilmenstores and 9 cases provision Akbarally Jewanjee, 3 cases chemicals Ardesir Serabjee

Arabia s—3 cases ham, bacon and cheese Bolten and Co

Hambleton s—2 hogsheads brandy Darashaw Bomanjee

FROM HULL.

Castello s—32 cases window glass Tyebally Ebrahimjee

FROM ANTWERP.

Rudesheimer s—15 cases wine Phipson and Co, 20) boxes candles Kesabhoy M Abdyally

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—66 bales gat hair 7 bales wool N Futehally and Co, 4 bales wool H K M Jaitha, 1 bales woollen carpets Thos Cook and Sons, 45 cwt myrabollams 24 cwt oil cake Nensy Heerjee, 40 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—92 cwt mother of pearl shell, D Dossa, 4 cwt fishmows A Sidick, 13 cwt coppila H Jossub and Co, 150 cwt rampatree J Peerbhoy Damjee, 3 bundles woollen carpets Forbes Forbes and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Braunfels s—200 cwt rapeseed Ritchie Steuart and Co, 400 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, 2001 cwt rapeseed Tyebjee and Co

Inchisla s—30 bales cotton H E Bode and Sons, 66 bales cotton waste P Bhimjee

FOR HULL.

Castello s—4000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co, 4000 cwt wheat Nansee Khairaz and Co, 2000 cwt wheat Ritchie Stuart and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—358 bales cotton Glade and Co, 7 cwt checsotur and 5 cwt gambeer Abdool Ajujee Abdoola Basane, 1878 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR ODESSA.

Trieste s—607 cwt gingellyseed and 506 cwt mowraseed Hug Schemz and Co

PROVISION will, it is understood, be made in the Home Ordnance indents and estimates for 1899-1900 for cordite cartridges required for the completion of the conversion of the Horse and Field Artillery in India. The total cost has been estimated to be £28,725, including the necessary reserve of 50,000 round of ammunition for greater military operations. Twenty-two batteries will be converted to the cordite equipment by the 31st March 1899 and the remaining batteries in India by the 31st March 1900.

THE Secretary of State regrets being unable to comply with the recommendation of the Government of India for the grant of the India medal of 1895 with clasp inscribed "Mekran 1898" to the troops employed in Mekran between January and March 1898. While he acknowledges the skilful and vigerous manner in which the operations were carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Mayne, and the gallantry displayed by the troops, he is of opinion that the operations were not of sufficient magnitude and importance to justify the grant of the medal and clasp.

EVERYTHING relative to Canterbury is of real interest to Englishmen. It is undeniably one of Britain's most ancient cities, and we cannot forget the unique position it holds in respect of the introduction of Christianity into this country. For some time Archbishop Temple has keenly felt the inconvenience of not having a residence in the city, the palaces being at Addington and Lambeth. It has now been decided to utilise the house (shown in our sketch), which is situated in The [illegible] and was until lately occupied by Sir James Lyall, formerly Governor of the Punjab. The house is on the site of the palace in which Thomas a Becket lived, and slept on the night prior to his murder.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10.

AT yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills in London there were Rs. 29,20,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 9,70,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 1,10,000 to Madras—in all, Rs. 40,00,000—at 1s. 3 15-16d., the tenders thereat being accepted to the extent of 90 per cent. An extra allotment was made of Rs. 10,000 of Bills on Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d. It was announced that Rs. 40,00,000 will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 31-32d.

The financial quotations were stationary in London yesterday. the level of the day before being maintained throughout, viz. Consols at 109 7-8; Paris Exchange on London at 25·35 fcs.; French Rentes at 102; Indian Sterling, 114; Rupee Securities, £61 5-8; and Bar Silver, 27 7-8d. per oz. In New York the price of Silver was 1-8 cent lower, at 60 5-8 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London declined 1-4 cent, to 4·85 3-4 dollars. Braziers' copper was quoted at £63, and Yellow Metal at 5 11-16d.

For White Karachi Wheat the quotation was 28 3-4s., November-December shipment, to Hull, buyers via the Canal; and for Red Karachi, 28 1·4s., same shipment, to the same port, buyers via the Canal. For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed 37 3-8s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, November-December shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market flat; and for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 37s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, in a flat market.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market American Arrivals were 1-4 to 1-32d. lower in all positions, save November, which was unchanged, as were also spot prices. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 29,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was firm.

On the re-opening of the New York Market yesterday Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was still quoted at 5 5-16 cents per lb.; February Futures advanced 6 points to 5·22 cents., and May 5 points to 5·34 cents per lb. The total Receipts for yesterday and the day before at the U. S. Ports were 159,000 bales.

Our local Cotton Market has been quiet in tone to-day. Shippers bought only 150 bales Julgaum at Rs. 121 per candy; and the Mills took 100 bales Akola at Rs. 127 1-2; 125 Bengal at Rs. 125, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 129, 100 Karanja at Rs. 128.

Although the weather, as reported by the telegraphic advices received this morning, has been seasonable and bright generally throughout the districts, at Hubli it is cloudy and unseasonable with slight drizzle. The wheat crop at Hubli requires more rain, but the other crops there are suffering from too much rain. The Cotton plants continue to do well throughout.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,635	bales.
Wheat	22,311	cwts.
Linseed	8,944	,,
Rapeseed	3,465	,,
Gingellyseed	15,354	,,
Poppyseed	2,023	,,
Castorseed	9,004	,,
Rice	5,216	,,

FREIGHTS are steady. A line for January shipment is reported done at 10s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little business passing either way, the market remaining steady at the opening level, with a little doing in re-sales, and closing as follows:—

		per. Rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	,,
,, Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	,,
Francs	1·70 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady to-day at 93 9-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and Account, with 84 1-4 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been an upward movement in prices to-day.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 11.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

984,378,94—Little and Co—The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Co vs The Municipal Corp of the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

5553,94—Saraswatibai vs Janardhan Sakharam Joshi and another

7853,94—Khemraj Assoo and others vs Khodabux Fakir Mahomed and another

12,93—D Bazanji Bhaijee Bhimjee vs L Rivett Carnac Adm General of Bombay—Bicnell M and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

63,97—Ardashir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O

233,98—Craigie L and O—Ferdinand Mulhens vs Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardeshir H and D

458,97—Craigie L and O—Leo Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J

662,97—Maganlal and R—Dalsukbhai Foolchand and another vs Sha Haridas Chapecy—Shamrao P

437,95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhur and others—Little and Co, Smetham B and Noble

105,98—Balkrisuna V N K—Javerbai vs Shamjeebhai Akha—K D Shroff

117,98—Framjee and D—Bamanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Cooverbai widow—Nanu and H

501,97—Khunderao and S—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee Karimbux vs Kishorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiralal M and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Commercial Cause.

582,93—Craigie L and O—William Donald Ryric and others vs Ahmedbhoy Hajee Shaban and another

Postponed Long Causes.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

605,96—Muljee and R—Vassoodevan Nambadripadahas Narayen vs The Man on Insurance Company, Ld—Little and Co—Part heard

87,98—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsey vs Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor and another

233,94—Bhaishunker and K—Chunilal Goverdhandas Gunderia vs Navivahoo and others—Edgelow G and W

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

798,348,91—Crawford B and Co—Madhowdas Premjee vs Goswami Shri Ghirdarji Maharaj—Khunderao and S

Postponed Long Causes.

717,97—Nanu and H—The Manmar Mafg Co, Ld vs Mooljee Jivraj and others—Payne G and S, Manshuklal D and J and Pestonjee R and K

494,97—Pestonjee R and K—Hari Raghoba Thakoor and another vs Khimibai and others—Chitniss M and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.

At 2-30 p.m.

For investigation of Pauperism

56,98—In person, Mugdoom Shivamber vs Durgabai Baijoo—Part heard

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th November, 1898.

1. The Battalion will parade for a march out at the G[illegible]hana end of the parade ground at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 12th instant.

Cadets will be conveyed on special tram cars as follows:—

St. Mary's College—One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

Byculla School—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th November, 1898.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 2nd June 1898—No. 626 Gunner G Keymer.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

SPOON COMPETITIONS.

The weekly Spoon Competitions will commence at Cooria on the 13th instant.

The Dewar Cup will be fired for (at 300) on the following dates 13th Nov, 11th Dec and 8th Jan.

The Club Cup will be fired for (at 500) on the following dates 27th Nov and 22nd Jan.

The above notification subject to modifications regards dates.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHILLINGFORD—November 3, at Jalai, District Durbangah, the wife of Norman Shillingford, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAURIE-SISSON—November 3, at St Paul's Church, Asansol, by the Rev Sydney Hickon, M A, assisted by the Rev A Lys, Kenneth, eldest son of Peter G Laurie, of Heron Court, Essex, to Mabel, daughter of William Sisson, of Borras, Denbighshire.

DEATH.

DUNCAN—November 7, at 15, Clive Row, Calcutta, George Duncan, Works Manager, Victoria Jute Works, Telinipara.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1898.

LORD SALISBURY'S speech at the Guildhall banquet is a remarkable pronouncement, more enigmatic than reassuring. It is not calculated, we are afraid, to improve the present temper of the world, or diminish the dangers surrounding us. There is something disquieting in the acknowledgment by the Prime Minister, that we had lately to face the danger of war which was only averted "through the great judgment and sense of France." Has France then a monopoly of judgment and sense! Did the pacific outcome of a dangerous situation depend wholly on the reasonable disposition of the French Government? That is not what Lord Salisbury can have intended to convey. Why then did he use words, which from their collocation, will be regarded by those to whom they are really addressed as a studied sarcasm, a bitter taunt? The explanation for the continuance of the preparations for war, which has excited attention, not in France only, but in Germany and Austria, does not deprive that disquieting symptom of its gravity. It is undoubtedly correct that preparations once set on foot cannot cease the instant the danger they were intended to meet has disappeared. If contractors receive orders to hasten the completion of ironclads, they cannot be told to stop at a moment's notice. The work in hand cannot be left half-finished. Lord Salisbury was quite justified in saying that it is impossible to stop preparations as suddenly as they are begun. But he did not leave the matter there. He went on to show that the preparations have not been carried forward simply by an inherent *vis inertiæ*, but by the deliberate purpose of the Government. "Another reason for not stopping our preparations is the general temper of the world, and the dangers surrounding us." The preparations are continued because the danger of war continues. It would appear that the entry of America into the category of warlike nations, is regarded as an additional reason for continuing our preparations for war. It is described as a grave event, not conducing to peace, though likely to conduce to British interests. It is no doubt through inadvertence that peace and British interests are represented as inconsistent with each other. It is enough to know that Lord Salisbury recognises, as fully as the Continental Powers, that the new departure of the United States does not conduce to peace, but adds very appreciably to the danger of fresh complications, and a further increase of armaments. The most portentous passage in the Prime Minister's address was unquestionably that in which, after defending the continuance of war preparations, and referring to the general temper the world, he dwelt on the fearful rapidity with which war breaks out in these days, and spoke of the necessity of defending our Empire by the navy, lest our power should suddenly come clattering down! We can hardly imagine Lord Palmerston or Lord Beaconsfield's talking thus airily of the British Empire clattering down like so much old china. There is no fear of that; and the words that suggest that there is, might well have been left unspoken. The deliverance as a whole suggests the inference that the Government may have reason to believe that France, and with her Russia, are meditating a sudden *coup*, and that it is necessary, in the words of the London press, to be "prepared for all eventualities," the future being full of dangers. The French press on the other hand displays unwonted equanimity, professing to see in Lord Salisbury's remarks a conciliatory spirit, and full of prudent counsels, removing the immediate danger of war. This unusual attitude of the Parisian press is as enigmatic as Lord Salisbury's declaration, that a grave event, not conducive to peace, may conduce to British interests.

THOUGH the first place is assigned to salt in the Review of Mineral Production in India recently issued by the Government of India, coal, occupying the second place, is of far greater importance from the point of view of the general development of Indian trade and manufactures. Mr. D. Hooper, the Official Reporter to Government on Economic Products, fully realises that when noting the continuous expansion of coal production in this country. Seventeen years ago the annual output was a million tons. Last year it had risen to four million and sixty-three thousand tons, valued at a crore and a quarter, an increase of twenty per cent. on the average of the previous three years. The increase is likely to continue, and assume much larger proportions in the immediate future. There is practically no domestic consumption of coal in India. The four million tons are used wholly by steamers, railways and factories, representing, it is truly said, the magnitude of India's dealings with the world, the improvement in the facilities of internal communication, and the advancement of her manufacturing enterprise. Meanwhile the imports of foreign coal have remained stationary. They do not expand with the increased demand for fuel. The Reporter considers the extinction of the trade to be only a matter of time. In this connection it may be well to recall the fact that a great impetus was given to the demand for Indian fuel by the limitation of the supply of English coal, and the consequent exorbitant increase in its price, caused by the great strike of coal-miners in England. The stimulus was at once felt in Bengal, and the great steamship companies, the railways and the millowners, casting to the winds their doubts as to the heat-producing capacity of country coal, realised that a great economy could be effected by substituting it for a supply which was not only costly, but precarious. What that meant may be understood from the fact that one shipping company now procures from Bengal the 250,000 tons of coal previously imported from England. The Indian store of coal is much larger than has been generally supposed. Bombay, Sind and Mysore have none; but the rest of India, including the Native States, contains considerable supplies, though none of it belongs to what the geologists term the carboniferous period.

The Reporter notes that large areas rich in coal are as yet untouched, and holds that the remarkable results of the past two years' operations are but the foretaste of what the future will produce. Last year 145 collieries were at work, of which 128 were in Bengal. That great province gave over three millions tons of the total output, the Nizam's dominions coming next with 365 thousand tons. Assam, the Central Provinces, Central India and the Punjab come next in order of production, the supply from Burma and Baluchistan being comparatively small. The imports of foreign coal fell off more than a third last year as compared with 1895-96, the figures being respectively 362 thousand and 560 thousand tons. Bengal, which imported seventy-four thousand tons in 1882-3, now imports five thousand eight hundred. The total imports which showed as 625 thousand tons seventeen years ago, had declined to 481 thousand last year. Bombay imports two-thirds of the coal coming into India. That is no doubt largely due to the development of cotton spinning and weaving in the Bombay Presidency which centres chiefly in the city of Bombay and its vicinity. But while the mill Industry has trebled in the seventeen years, the imports of foreign coal have increased from time to time but fitfully, and now show a marked tendency to rapid decline. This is the more remarkable, seeing that not only has the number of mills increased by leaps and bounds, but factories for ginning, cleaning and pressing cotton, have multiplied throughout the Presidency. On the other hand, there has been a slight increase in the quantity of foreign coal imported in Sind and Madras. In Burma there has been a falling off, owing to the sixty-six rice mills in that Province having found that the husk of the rice can serve as fuel for their steam machinery. It is strange that this discovery was not made before. Outside Bombay, Madras and Burma, India now uses only her own coal. As we have said, the greater part of it—77 per cent—comes from Bengal. Yet strange to say, while there has been an increase of over 21 per cent in the out-put as compared with that of the two years previous, there has been a decrease of twenty-six in the number of collieries at work in 1896, and of seventy-two as compared with 1895. The Burdwan collieries are by far the most productive, giving over two million tons, Hazaribagh coming next with six hundred and sixty thousand, and Manbhum third, with over four hundred thousand tons. In the Karbari Mines in Hazaribagh, 200 miles from Calcutta, the coal fields cover eight square miles, and the three seams are estimated to contain 136,000,000 tons. The deepest pit in India—the Jubilee Pit—650 deep is on this field. A hundred and twenty miles from Calcutta, the Raniganj-Harakar coal field covers 500 square miles—probably 1,000—and the Umballa coal is put at the trifle of fourteen thousand millions of tons! In Jheria, in the district of Manbhum, there are two hundred miles of coal, calculated at 465 million tons. Bakoro two miles to the west of Jheria, has 220 square miles of coal, some of the seams eighty-three feet thick. The estimate is 1,500 million tons. Skipping places with some five million tons more or less, we come to Daltonjung, with 11,600,000 tons of excellent fuel; South Karanpura with seventy five million tons. And yet there are people who believe that the world's coal supply will be soon exhausted!

In common fairness, a hundred or two hundred of the superfluous millions of tons of coal endowing Bengal ought to have been bestowed on Western India, which has none. The Great Indian Peninsular Railway is fortunate in having access to the Moohpani coal field in the Central Provinces, less than a hundred miles from Jubalpur. Unfortunately the mines are adversely affected by two opposite visitations—flooding during the rains, and subterranean fires. The Warora coal field contains probably 1,714 million tons, but only one mine is being worked. The railway obtains coal at the pits mouth for Rs. 4-8 per ton. Central India has four coal fields, one of them 400 miles in extent; but the Umara alone is worked, supplying the Punjab, the North West and the Indian Midland railway. The Nizam's Singareni wine is the most important in Southern India. Last year the out-put was increased by forty per cent. yielding 365,550 tons. Mr. Hooper states that the increasing importance of the Singareni mine is one of the most significant features of the present Indian trade in coal. The G. I. P. Railway, and Bombay, take the larger share of this coal, Madras coming next, and then the Central Provinces. The completion of the East Coast Railway will give a further impetus to the development of this important mine. Madras has many coal fields some of which have yet to be explored. That at Kamarun has over a million tons of good coal, but it is not well situated. The Godavery mines promise well, and may lead to the establishment of an important smelting industry in Madras. In the north-west at the other end of India, the Punjab has mines which last year produced a hundred thousand tons of coal, but the mines in that region suffer from a deficiency of miners. The Dandot colliery in the Jhelum District gave a profit of nearly a lakh—twenty per cent on the capital invested—but other mines were worked at a loss. Baluchistan has a friable coal, in two places in the Bolan Pass. Compressed into patent fuel it is supplied to the railway. There would be a ready sale at Karachi for the patent fuel, but the railway charges are prohibitive. The Reporter says very shrewdly, that if by any means these charges could be reduced, the coal industry in Baluchistan would have a great future, and the revenue of the district would be largely increased. Why should not the rates be reduced? Indirectly and even directly the railway would benefit by encouraging traffic, where there is now very little. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce ought to press this consideration in the proper quarter. The importance of Indian coal as a factor in the development of the resources of the country is shown by the fact that last year the railways carried considerably over five million tons. The coal passing over the East Indian railway last year was 3,349,269 tons, an increase of over a millions tons on the figures of 1894. The Bengal-Nagpur carried 793,824; the Great Indian Peninsula 197,351 tons, the Eastern Bengal 161,016; H. H. the Nizam's guaranteed Railway 317,189 tons. This article of traffic was practically nonexistent twenty years ago. It now swells the receipts of the railways while furnishing them with fuel, considerably under half the cost of the imported coal, on which they were formerly dependent. The railways of India have not struck oil; but they have struck coal to some purpose.

A FURTHER slight fall is observable in the health return of Bombay this week. Instead of 654 deaths equivalent to a death-rate of 39·10 as was announced last Friday, we have now 645 or 38·47 per thousand per annum. Fevers of all descriptions were numerous, fatal plague cases by a coincidence, numbering precisely the same as in the corresponding week of last year, namely 63. Deaths from phthisis showed a marked reduction, the number being 92 instead of 127. On the other hand no less than 147 persons are shown to have died from affections of the respiratory system as compared with an average of 91. The birth-rate shows the population in the city to be about normal, for not less than three hundred children were born, as compared with 262 in the corresponding week of last year, and 263, the mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years. In no district in the municipal area did the deaths from plague run into double figures, eight in Mandvi, and a similar number in the Market section, being the highest recorded, while as many as fourteen sections were entirely free of fatal cases. Dr. Weir's return shows that preventive operations were pursued with unabated vigilance. The number of houses inspected was 7170, the number disinfected 213 and declared unfit for human habitation, nine. During the week, ninety-two fresh attacks were reported, but only 28 of the patients in these cases were removed to plague hospitals, the remainder being privately treated. A hundred and nineteen contacts were segregated. The total average mortality of the corresponding week of past years is shown at 483, and the actual mortality in the week ending Saturday last was 661, the total of 645, referred to in our opening remarks, being from Tuesday to Tuesday. In the mofussil, as well as in Bombay, we are glad to find, vigorous efforts to combat the epidemic are continued. Belgaum reports issued yesterday, hold out the hope that the disease is on the decline. All the same the condition of sixty-three villages remains critical, and 1350 indigenous cases occurred there during the past seven days. Several villages have been completely evacuated, and in all other infected ones steps are being taken to get the people to leave their houses and live in fields. That strenuous measures are necessary may be gathered from the fact, that one large village alone is returning on the average two hundred deaths a week. From Hubli, the plague having claimed three thousand victims has now nearly disappeared, a fact which furnished the strongest possible argument in favour of inoculation. According to the plague Commissioner's return, no less than 34,763 of the population have been inoculated twice and 5,286 once; in all 40,049. Surely never were such tractable people, or people more worthy to escape the ravages of the plague. They have voluntarily left their houses for encampments in the fields. In Dharwar town plague continues. Only eleven thousand people remain in the place, and of these over nine thousand have been inoculated two-thirds of that number having taken precautions to be doubly inoculated. The evacuation of the most-infected villages is proceeding rapidly. So far as Kolhapur is concerned the report gives but little information of a satisfactory kind. Absolutely nothing is said of any measures calculated to allay the gradual spread of the disease which is admitted. The states under the Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Company Political Agency were practically free till November last, when it is asserted that a feudatory state of Kolhapur became infected from Bombay. Since then it appears the disease has been slowly spreading, and by the middle of August had assumed more serious proportions. On the 21st ultimo, there were no less than forty-six villages affected, and last week alone, out of a population of 1,632,187, there were 753 attacks and 559 deaths. This is the state of things which has prevailed during the past month. The Political Agent hopes that drier weather will improve the situation, a hope in which every one will heartily join. But there is nothing to show on what he founds this hope, and Mr. Cumine does not expressly endorse it. No information is vouchsafed as to what steps in the way of preventive inoculation, of segregation, or sanitary improvements are being taken in affected places. Specific information on these points might well be asked for.

THE Bombay Improvement Trust entered upon its duties yesterday, when Mr. Playford Reynolds, chief engineer under the Trust, established his offices in Albert building, the premises formerly occupied by the Oriental Assurance Company. Practical work will not be commenced until the return of Mr. Hughes the chairman, from leave in England.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, the notice given by Mr. Roughton questioning the validity of the resolution of the Corporation appointing four representatives on the Board of Trustees, created under the City Improvement Act, was considered and formally recorded. A Government resolution in connection with the matter, was read before the meeting, to the effect that Government were not prepared to question the validity of the return made by the Corporation

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of October 1896, Rs. 97,967,000; 1897, Rs. 80,793,000; 1898, Rs. 118,497,000.

THE Reverend C. M. Barham, M.A., is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment with effect from the 24th September.

MR. H. F. ASTON, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., District Judge, Satara, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. H. J. H. HENDERSON, on return to duty is to be Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway.

MR. T. J. B. THATCHER, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for two months.

LIEUTENANT R. S. POTTINGER, acting Third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted furlough for twelve months.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Kaira.

MAJOR H. P. DIMMOCK, I. M. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. H. SEALY has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave

MR. W. R. WOODROW, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. L. FENTON, President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

CAPTAIN H. C. L. Armin, I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-four days (including special plague leave for two months).

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I.C.S., on return to duty, to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, during the absence of Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., on privilege leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. F. MACCARTIE, C.I.E. M.B., B.Ch., I. M. S., Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Veterinary-Lieutenant J. Farmer to act as Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, during the absence of Veterinary-Lieutenant F. S. H. Baldrey or until further orders.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. G. M. Hogg to be substantive *pro tem.* Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the appointment.

THE undermentioned officers have passed in the subjects prescribed in clauses 4 to 7 of paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 1569, dated the 10th March 1898, for the Departmental Examination of Political Officers:—Lieutenant A. G. M. Hogg, acting Second-in-Command, Kolapur Infantry Corps and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur. Lieutenant E. O'Brien, acting Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda in charge Amreli Mahals.

RECENTLY published in England and now on sale in all the music shops in India is a new barn-dance entitled "the Farmyard" by Mrs. Warden, wife of Captain Warden of the Hyderabad Contingent. It is one of the most tuneful, sprightly compositions of its kind, and of the popularity which awaits it our readers may judge when we tell them, that scarcely was it out in England, when it was being played by the Honourable Artillery Company's band, and the band of the Grenadier Guards at the Earlscourt exhibition. The music is dedicated to Lady Macdonnell, who arrived here last week with Sir Antony Macdonnell, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 8 was 645, giving a death-rate of 38·47 per annum per thousand as against 42·33 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·01 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 128 died from fevers of which 63 were bubonic; 3, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 92, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 147, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 29, dysentery; 37, still-born; 59, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 16; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia 5; Hindu of other caste, 334; Hindu outcaste, 70; Musalman, 155; Parsee, 19; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian 2; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 300 as against 262 the corresponding period of last year, and 263 the average over the past five years.

THE Government have sanctioned a change from Pallaveram to St. Thomas Mount of the regimental centre of the 13th, 20th, and 22nd Madras Infatry.

LIEUTENANT JONES, 2nd Welsh Regiment, and 2nd Lieutenant Hutchinson, 2nd Connaught Rangers, have been appointed to the West Africa Regiment.

IT is expected that the service of some Staff Corps officers will be applied for by the home authorities for the regiment of Chinamen, which Major Hamilton Bower is about to raise.

A THIRD case of plage has occurred in the disinfecting staff at the village of Karyam. There is no doubt the disease is true plague, but it is not of the virulent type as at first supposed.

CAPTAIN ORR, I. M. S., has been appointed to the charge of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, in succession to Major Wyville Thomson, I. M. S., who vacates that appointment on the 15th instant.

IT is understood that Lord Curzon's Private Secretary will probably be Mr. Richmond T. W. Ritchie, one of the permanent Staff at the India Office and at present Private Secretary to Lord George Hamilton.

THE finishing construction works of the Arcot-Ranipet Railway have been greatly retarded owing to the heavy rains. It is feared the line will not be opened to public traffic before the beginning of the new year.

MAJOR BAKER, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, and Captain Fagan, 1st Punjab Infantry, with forty Sikhs enlisted as military police for the British South African Company left Bombay yesterday (Thursday) for the Zambesi district.

THE present direct telegraph line from Calcutta to Madras will be moved to the route followed by the East Coast Railway. More copper wires are being set up. This will greatly facilitate the transmission of messages.

IN order to meet the statutory provision which requiries that one-third of the Judges should be Barrister Judges, Mr. Charles Dillon has been appointed to act as a Puisne Judge in the Allahabad High Court until the new Chief Justice is appointed.

THE Board of Directors of the Madras Railway has the accorded sanction to an outline of Rs. 2,870 for the survey operations in connection with the construction of a light railway (2'6" gauge) from Surumangalam station on the Madras Railway to Salem town and foot of the Shevaroy Hills.

IN addition to the defences on the Samana being strengthened, attention is to be paid to the improvement of the roads giving communication with that range. If these posts are to be maintained, it is certainly important that troops should be able to move from point to point quickly.

THE camp of exercise to be held at Muridki in the current month will take place from the 23rd November, and will last up to and December 1898. As on previous occasions, a railway station just opposite to the encamping ground will be opened, and almost all the Up and Down mail local trains will stop there. A camp post-office will also be opened.

THE request of the Karachi Municipality that Government should lend the five lakhs, required by that body for plague purposes has not been granted, in consequence of the objection raised by the Government of India to the principle of Government landing money to municipalities which have a credit of their own, enabling them to raise loans in the open market.

CAPTAIN LEONARD ROGERS, I. M. S., will officiate as Imperial Bacteriologist during the absence of Dr. Lingard on sick leave. No better selection could have been made, Captain Rogers having held demonstratorships both of Pathology and Bacteriology in London, and having fully demonstrated his capabilities as an original investigator by his inquiries into *kala azar* in Assam.

FROM the 29th ultimo to the 4th instant, 3 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 336 Hindus, and 54 Mohamedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 421; the death-rate being 48·3, and the mean for the ten previous years being 39·3. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 14, small-pox nil, measles 3, fevers 40, dysentery 77, diarrhœa 16, and other causes 271.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE GENERAL TEMPER OF THE WORLD.

WE MAY COME CLATTERING DOWN.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

In his speech at the Guildhall banquet to-night to her Majesty's ministers, Lord Salisbury said that lately we had to face the danger of war, but the dispute had happily been settled owing to the great judgment and sense of France.

Surprise had been expressed that our preparations had not suddenly [ceased, but it was impossible to cease suddenly.

It is rumoured, said the Premier, that we intend to declare a Protectorate over Egypt, but we have no intention of modifying our present position there with which we are reasonably satisfied, though undoubtedly it is not the same as before the capture of Omdurman.

Another reason for not stopping our preparations, is the general temper of the world and the dangers surrounding us. The entry of America among the European nations]was a grave event, not conducing to peace though likely to conduce to British interests.

Lord Salisbury dilated upon the fearful rapidity of war outbreaks and said, that unless our great Colonial-Maritime Empire is adequately defended by the navy, our power may suddenly come clattering down. Our armaments imply no dangerous enterprises and we abhor [war, but we must transmit the Empire unimpaired to posterity.

The Premier referred briefly to the adhesion of England to the proposed Anarchist Conference, to our earnest sympathy with the Tsar's disarmament proposals, to the brilliant campaigns in the Soudan and India, and to the successful results of our action in Crete.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE PREMIERS SPEECH.

Nov. 10.

Commenting on the Premier's speech at the Guildhall the papers agree that the future is full of dangers, and they endorse Lord Salisbury's view of the necessity of being completely prepared for all eventualities.

Most of the French morning papers regard Lord Salisburys speech as being conciliatory and moderate, and they express satisfaction that prudent counsels prevailed, thus removing the immediate danger of war.

PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

In the American elections to the House of representatives the Democrats here scored large gains in the Atlantic States.

The latest returns show that 180 Republicans and 165 Democrats, Silver Republicans and Fusionists have been elected.

LORD CURZON'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. Walter Roper Lawrence has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Curzon.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left here at 10 p. m., to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 5th instant, arrived here at 5-30 a. m., to-day.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

MALEGAON HORSE FAIR PROHIBITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 10.

The Nizam's *Government Gazette* explains the financial situation for the ensuing year as follows :—Government heads—Income, H. S. Rs. 3,94,09,800 ; Expenditure, H. S. Rs. 3 96,87,396 ; Deficit H. S. Rs. 2,77,596 ; Other heads—Income, H. S. Rs. 1,84,48,000 ; Expenditure, H. S. Rs. 1,83,99,000, Balance, H. S. Rs. 49,000.

The Nizam's Government have stopped the Malegoan horse and cattle fair this year on account of plague. This place is celebrated for horse-breeding, the famous Mitre having been born and sold here.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

Major Gore, 5th Dragoon Guards, Officiates as Assistant Secretary to Sir George Luck pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent.

Major C. A. Alexander, 1st Wiltshires is about to retire on pension.

The following officers of the unattached list will be posted to the regiments specified. Second-Lieutenants—M. S. Mcqueen to the 23rd Pioneers, R. Nicolas to the 34th Pioneers, J. Freeland, to the 34th Sikhs L. Clocte, to the 37th Dogras and G. Morris, to the 45th Sikhs.

Captain F. E. Skey, R.E., reverts next March to the Home Establishment.

Colonel Spratt, R.E., is posted to the charge of the Bombay Command, Military Works.

Colonel Wolfe Murray, head of the Intelligence Branch, leaves Simla to-morrow on an extended tour along the frontier, visiting Malakand, Kurram, Sawan, Tochi and Wano, returning to Simla at the end of December.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Lieutenant Loring is appointed Adjutant, 7th Bombay Lancers, vice Talbot vacated. Lieutenant Preston to be Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Captain Rea, appointed Wing Commander.

Lieutenant C. O. Halliday, R. E., is transferred to the Bombay Section, Submarine Mining.

THREATENED BREAD SCARCITY AT SIMLA.

Simla is threatened with a temporary bread scarcity owing to the Municipality having put its foot down to prevent a serious sanitary evil. It seems that native bakeries, where most of the station bread supply is made, have hitherto been allowed to be used as dwelling places at night. The result is that whole families are found sleeping over night in stuffy godowns amongst the bread intended for European customers. This has been prohibited with effect from the first proximo, and as the bakers threaten to close their shops if the order is enforced, the Municipality are giving notice to the public to prepare for a possible inconvenience after that date.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT STUART BEDFORD.

Lieutenant Stuart Bedford, attached to the 26th Madras Infantry, died at Belgaum to-day (10th) from plague.

ARRIVAL OF SIR JOHN AND LADY WOODBURN.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Sir John and Lady Woodburn arrived from Darjeeling, accompanied by Capt Horsford, A.-D.-C., Mr. Slack and Mr. Pughe.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A small but somewhat destructive fire broke out about noon in the Alram Dayal Cotton Mills, Ghoosery owned by Raja Sur Bux Bagla. Some men employed in the blowing room containing intricate valuable machinery encased in wood work noticed the fire which had broken out amongst the cotton in the place. Three men in trying to extinguish the flames were more or less burnt Information was sent by telephone to the Central Police Station, whence another message was sent to the Howrah Brigade. The Calcutta fire-brigade went to the spot where the Howrah fire brigade had already arrived, and two strong streams of water were playing on the fire, which by this time had been got sufficiently under control to prevent the danger of spreading. By 1-30 p. m. the fire was entirely extinguished, though not till damage had been done to the extent of about Rs. 20,000. Of this sum about Rs. 1,000 only would represent the value of the cotton destroyed by fire and damaged by water, the remainder being the value of the expensive machinery in the place, which will all have to be renewed. The fire was caused by some sparks from the machine falling on the cotton which soon ignited and the flames spread rapidly to the wooden casings of the machinery.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line-steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 10th instant, via Mombassa.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Salazie left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 10 p.m., and she is expected here on Tuesday the 15th instant, at day-light.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 13-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 5-8
Bar Silver	27 7-8

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Office, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

MAHOMEDAN ORPHANAGE AND ASYLUM FUND.

The Corporation considered letter from Mr. W. L. Harvey, Acting Commissioner, dated 7th October 1898, requesting the Corporation to authorize his holding the office of Trustee and Member of the Managing Committee of the Mahomedan Orphanage and Asylum to which he had been elected. On the motion of Mr. Unwalla, the necessary sanction was given.

A CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the opening of a temporary dispensary for gratuitous medical relief to the poor at Kumbharwada, the cost, Rs. 280 per mensem, being paid from Surplus Cash Balance. The proposition was carried.

MR. DU BOULAY'S PAY.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, seconded by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, it was resolved to record resolution of the Standing Committee, fixing Mr. J. H. Du Boulays pay at Rs. 1,600 per mensem, whilst employed on plague duty in accordance with paragraph 3 of Government Resolution, dated 12th August 1898.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that consideration of the letter from the Commissioner, dated 18th October 1898, reporting on the measures it was proposed to take with the view of dealing with any recrudescence of plague in the city, be postponed till the next monthly meeting. Mr. Wacha remarked that the matter was an important one, and it would be much better to give members sufficient time to think over the subject.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. ROUGHTON'S PROTEST.

Mr. R. M. Sayani proposed that the following letter from Mr. G. W. Roughton, dated 5th October 1898, to the President be recorded :—"Take notice that I, George Woodford Roughton of Bombay Attorney of the High Court and a member of the Municipal Corporation do hereby, under Section 48 of the Specific Relief Act 1877, demand that you do abstain from making a return to Government under Section 7 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898, that the following persons have been duly elected under the said City of Bombay Improvement Act as the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of Trustees thereby constituted, namely, the Hon'ble Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Dinshaw Edalji Wacha, Aecacio G. Viegas. And that you do also cause an election of members of the Corporation as representatives of the said Corporation upon the said Board of Trustees to be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of the said City of Bombay Improvement Act."

Mr. Wacha seconded the proposition.

The President here asked the Secretary to read a Government Resolution received by him in connection with the matter.

The Secretary read the resolution, which was to the effect that Government were not prepared with information before them to question the validity of the return made by the Corporation, or to suspend publication, as required by section 7 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, of the names of the persons returned as elected.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama remarked that they should not even record the notice, but simply throw it out by voting against the motion.

Mr. Sayani replying said, it would be but scant courtesy to Mr. Roughton to throw out the notice sent by him. They had received it, and it must be recorded.

On being put to the vote the proposition was carried.

The Corporation was adjourned to Thursday next.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Cable St. Louis (Senegal) to Fernando De Noronha interrupted.

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

Mail or Reunion and Madagascar closes at Mauritius noon Monday 14th instant.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Tsuhsung

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A SHAN chieftain has sent to Moulmein, in Burma, an emerald which is estimated to be worth at least two lakhs of rupees. It is now lodged in a Moulmein pagoda, and is to be one of the adornments of an offering which the Buddhists of Burma are going to despatch from Moulmein to Ceylon, in the shape of a valuable receptacle for holding Buddha's celebrated tooth. We read in a Rangoon paper that some Rs. 50,000 worth of jewelry, &c., has already been received from Rangoon and Mandalay, for the same purpose, while Moulmein and the adjoining districts have contributed jewelry to the tune of Rs. 80,000. With the two-lakh emerald from Shan-land, the total value of the jewelry now scores 3 1-3 lakhs. The casket itself is already approaching completion, ready for the jewels to be set round.

NOTES FROM MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, Nov. 9.

MATHERAN at this time of the year is at its best; nature has indeed been lavish with the luxuriance of the foliage bestowed on it ; the ride up from Narel a few weeks ago was very pleasant. The warter-falls were still flowing and the cool breeze met half way was very refreshing. The views of the plains and vallies were grand. The sides of the well-wooded Hill were strewn with yellow flowers, ferns being visible in several places and the long grass waving in the breeze was a welcome sight to a hard and weary toiler from Bombay. I think many of our Bombay friends who go off to Lanowli and Khandalla can have no idea of the beauty of Matheran or they would choose this spot to spend their holidays. On arriving on the Hill, numerous roads face one, and one is in doubt which to take; but the difficulty of choice is soon overcome.

The ponywalla whom you thought you had left some miles behind suddenly emerges from a glen and directs your onward course. This individual knows all the short cuts and scrambles up these steep paths like Hanuman himself. Although there are about 125 bungalows on the Hill, none are visible until you arrive within forty or fifty yards of them on account of brushwood and the large trees which grow very close together, and up to the edges of the roads which shelter and conceal them. The scenery from the several points just now is charming, especially that from Malet and Porcupine, just below the Malet spring. The side of the Hill is every imaginable shade of green, with patches of shrubbery bearing a pretty blue flower, Malet Point is small and has no beach as most of the other points have. A marble slab here bears the following inscription, "Our point May 1897" round which you may weave any romance you like. For it does suggest poetry does it not? The view from Panorama point is very grand both of a morning and evening at this time of the year with the temple-like scenery of the Bawa-Mullung range in the distance and the creeks and plains of the Konkan stretching away as far as the eye can see.

Bawa-Mullung has the Shrine of a Mahomedan Pira good way up the Hill and a large Fair is held at it annually to which our Bombay Mahomedans flock in great numbers. But for the last two years it has been stopped on account of the plague. Very few of the bungalows on Matheran are occupied at present, but the Hotels are doing a good business and are most convenient for persons who come up for a week or two. The Rugby and Granville are first class Hotels; Pintos has lately changed hands and is under repairs; one of the out houses has been pulled down and is now being re-erected as a billiard room.

A new Hotel called the Gymkhana has just been opened close to Malet Point on a pretty site containing nine acres of land commanding a view of valley, plains, and Panorama, the whole of the buildings are new with 12 feet verandahs, the bed-rooms are well-ventilated, and bright and carefully furnished with every thing necessary, bath and dressing room attached to each, the drawing room and dining hall are spacious and well supplied with every article to make one confortable. The proprietor of this Hotel is Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee, the owner of the Narel Refreshment, who has for the last 30 years been catering for the public, and who well deserves a share of the public patronage for his new venture which will, when completed, cost some seventy-five thousand rupees.

The Ponies have lately been classified 1st, 2nd and 3rd class, the rates heing 3-2 and 1-2 rupees for the ride up from Narel; the servants who cannot walk are carried up on the 3rd Class; ponies a splendid pony can be had of a Morning on the Hill for a rupee and a half, and with it one can visit several of the points covering a distance of some ten miles in two hours.

The gardens attached to the bungalows are very poor on account of the difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of water which has to be brought from a long distance. A bungalow called Fountain Villa, is the only exception ; on the premises of this house a large masonery tank exists some 50 feet higher than the house, a smaller house has been built along side the tank and the rain water from this house is drained into the tank and sufficient water is stored to supply the garden for several months. This also serves the fountain from which the house takes its name ; it has numerous flowering plants in a prettily laid out garden. The whole of the drinking water is obtained from the Malet spring, this water contains a quantity of iron and is very pleasant to drink and is declared good for internal complaints. The bathing water is brought from Charlotte Lake, Simpson Tank, Harrison and Pensonby Springs.

A Fair is held every Sunday near the Bazaar where all sorts of grain, vegetables and some fruit can be obtained at reasonable prices; most of the grain is brought from the large village on the plains south east of the Hill about seven miles away; this village is called Chowk, and gives its name to two points on the Hill which over-looks it "Big and Little Chowk points." Between Big Chowk point and one tree Hill still exists the precipitous path used by Mr. Malet and Captain Barr on their first visit to Matheran in 1850. It is a little surprising that Government have not made a good road on this side of the Hill ; it is astonishing to see middle aged men and women carrying heavy loads on their heads coming up this steep path way.

Matheran has a telegraph office which is opened from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. There are two deliveries from the Post Office, and a third one at the window at 6-30 p.m. if residents send servants for their letters; these two offices are in the same building, also the Government dispensary and the Superintendent's Office. A Police station in charge of a chief constable is situated near the Bazaar, the police here do not appear to have much to do, the people were very quiet and industrious. At the Matheran stores from Shapoorjee Sorabjee and Mr. De Souza, can be obtained all sorts of provisions and English articles at a few annas above Bombay prices.

The two accidents which have lately occurred to equestrians here, and of which mention was made in the Bombay daily papers, the horses were from the plains. The Hill ponies know how to behave themselves. There is seldom any accidents with them. The Karsandass Mooljee Library presented to the people of this station by our respected citizen, Damodhur Goverdandas, is well stocked with books and has the daily Bombay newspapers. It wants a librarian badly as the only person in charge at present is a young hamal. An attempt is being made to improve this state of affairs ; a subscription of six rupees annually is asked from each bungalow owner and the money is being collected. There is a great number of snakes on the Hill, but one seldom hears of any one being bitten. The Dhamun, which is not poisonous, occupy holes in the compound walls ; the other day I found two recently cast off skins measuring seven and nine feet, these snakes are great rat catchers. There are no wild animals on the Hill except the monkey of which there are two descriptions the black and red faced ones. The booming cry of the former is often heard in the woods. We had a smart shower of rain last evening, and a strong breeze kept blowing all night This morning at 9 o'clock Bombay was visible to the naked eye from West view, the white houses about the Apollo Bunder and Fort being very conspicuous. From this point, the light of the Colaba Lighthouse is clearly seen at night. Westview house is a very fine one, it has just been completed, it has large ventilating windows below the roof opening into the rooms, so that at night the whole of the doors and windows can be closed and the air admitted freely. I have met people in Bombay who have been there for 20 and 30 years, and have not during that time visited this beautiful Hill. It is mostly for their information I have written these notes.

In conclusion I quote below what Mr. J. Y. Smith M. D., Bombay medical staff says of Matheran in his book published in 1881:—Matheran has no great pretensions, however, as a sanatarrium in the highest sense, and the trust to its healing influences in severe or complex ailments is mere loss of time. For these it is necessary to go farther ; but for the malaise and feebleness brought on by a Bombay monsoon, and for all complaints, mental or bodily, that can be relieved by exhilarating exercise amid charming scenery, those who know it well must speak of it with rapturous admiration. Since this was written there has been great improvements on the hill, specially in the water supply, and many new roads have been opened up through the woods and to the points, so that of a morning or evening walk, one can always return by a different route from the one taken on going out. The morning and evenings are very cold, the air dry and bracing. The temperature during the past month has never gone beyond 84 during the hottest part of the day ; the lowest has been 70.

THE CASE AGAINST THE DECCAN BANKING COMPANY.

IN this case, at Madras, on Tuesday, I. Ramaswamy Iyer, complainant, represented by Mr. Sankaranarain Sastry, charged Mr. N. Melgiri, and the Deccan Banking and Agency Company, Limited, represented by Mr. S. S. Venkataramana Iyer, under Section 47 of the Indian Companies Act, with failing to keep a proper register of members, with failing to grant inspection on the 10th October, and with refusing to furnish him with certain items from the register which he had asked for. The facts of the case have already been reported. The case came on for hearing to-day at 12 noon. Mr. Venkataramana Iyer appeared both for Melgiri and the Deccan Bank. He was directed by the Magistrate to put in a *vakalat* for the Company, the proper course to be adopted in cases of this kind.

Accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate : I am now going to examine the register, and see if it is a proper one under the terms of the Act.

Mr. Venkataramana Iyer admitted that the books in Court were those which had been seized under the warrant. Both, he said, were registered under the Act. One was a register of shares, the other was the members' ledger account.

One was marked A and the other B.

The Magistrate : Which is the book under Section 47?

Mr. Meigiri : Both.

The Magistrate having examined the books called upon the Vakil for the accused to state if he had complied with the law and furnished the complainant with an extract from the register of shares

The Vakil for the accused stated that he had, in a letter dated 18th October, given the accused all the information he had asked for, and at the same time indicated his willingness to supply any further information that complainant considered necessary, but this was not taken advantage of by the accused. A long discussion followed in which Vakil for the accused argued that the Deccan Banking Company had kept their books in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 of the Indian Companies Act that they had furnished complainant with the information he had asked for and that they had declared their willingness to furnish him with any further information he required, that complainant knew the method in which the Company kept their books, and as he had not asked for supplementary information, his action in rushing to Court was vexatious.

The Magistrate said that there was ample evidence that the Deccan Banking Company were guilty of an offence under the third count, and suggested that if they would plead guilty to that count, the prosecution would withdraw the charges under the first two counts. The prosecution agreed to do this, at the same time affirming their ability to prove the charges under all counts.

After some hesitation, the accused agreed to plead guilty, under the third count and were fined Rs. 10 each with Rs. 2-8 each as costs.

SERICULTURE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IN a recent issue, writes a contemporary, we made reference to sericulture as now in progress in three different parts of India, the first among the experiments we mentioned being that made by the Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh, of Rampur, to introduce the industry on his estate. We have now before us the opinion of Professor N. G. Mookerji, of the Shibpur C. E. College. Mr. Mookerji writes with reference to the Dharupur branch of the Hon'ble Raja's experiments :—

"I am surprised to see the progress that has been made in sericultural work at the Dharupur centre. Twenty-one pieces of Endi cloth have been woven, besides two pieces of cloth out of mulberry silk. The spinning of Endi thread is being done by four women and one man, and there are about three seers of the thread ready for weaving. Nearly a maund of Endi pierced cocoons is also in stock, which will make another 20 or 25 pieces of cloth, If these can be sold at Rs. 15 per piece Rs. 600 will be realised, which will more than repay the cost incurred in these operations. This economical way of initiating an altogether new industry in all its branches is very creditable to Pundit Darshanlal. The Eri silk rearing industry is now beyond the experimental stage, and attempts should now be made, through zilidars, to get tenants to do the rearing of worms and spinning of Eri silk. The mulberry silk rearing experiment has not been altogether a success, but I attribute this ill-success entirely to the mulberry, which is not of the kind suitable for rearing Bengal silkworms of the proper kind. A step in advance, heralded by the planting of "Morus Indica," "Morus Alba" and "Morus Sinensis," should now be taken with regard to mulberry silk reaping, which is the more difficult, but is the more profitable and therefore worth while introducing."

Then again with reference to the whole scheme as initiated by the Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh the Professor, referring to Pundit Seetal Prasad, who has the supervising of the experiment throughout the Raja's estate, and who has been through a course of study at the Rampur Baolia Sericultural School, says :—

"It is very gratifying to see that Pundit Seetal Prasad who was only three months at the Rampur Baolia Sericultural School has been able to establish, within the last three months, *i.e.*, since his return from Bengal, the Eri silk-rearing industry in six different villages at and about Kalakankar. He has taken two crops of Eri cocoons. The outcome of the first crop was five seers of thread and of the second crop about 32 seers of pierced cocoons, which will produce about 25 seers of silk. The thread will produce about 20 pieces of cloth 6 yards by 1½ yards, worth about Rs. 300. As less than this amount will have been spent in rearing, spinning, twisting and weaving I consider the method of initiation of a new and important industry, as being extremely ingenious, reflecting great credit on Pundit Seetal Prasad's work. The trouble and expense incurred by the Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh will be amply repaid if the industry is permanently taken up by his tenantry. A little more fostering care on the part of the Raja will, in my opinion, result not only in the Eri silk industry but also inthe mulberry silk industry being planted on a sound and permanent basis in the Pertabgarh district of Oudh.

CLIVE DURANT IN THE POLICE COURT.

CLIVE DURANT appeared at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer charges of assault and using abusive language preferred against him by one Haji Esmail Haji Abba, a partner in the firm of Dawood Ismail and Co., tailors and outfitters. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the prosecution while Durant conducted his own defence.

The complainant in his information stated that about 10-30 a.m. on the 19th August last he went to execute an attachment against the accused for Rs. 133 when the accused slapped him, threw down his turban, abused him and went into a room and brought out a stick to strike him with.

The accused on the 13th September had given a written notice to the court in which he stated that it being his intention to move the High Court for a transfer of the case under section 526, clause 8 of the C. P. Code he requested for a six weeks postponement to enable him to apply to the High Court.

Mr. Sealy, the pleader for the complainant reported to the Court yesterday that the witnesses for the complainant having been obliged to come to Court several times, and the case having been adjourned from time to time, they now declined to come forward as witnesses, and therefore he would not be in a position to tender further evidence to substantiate complainant's statement.

Durant objected to allowing the withdrawal of the case and requested his worship to compel the attendance of the witnesses. He applied that he should be awarded compensation for being put to the trouble and vexation of the prosecution instituted against him.

The complainant was then examined by Mr. Sealy and cross-examined at length by Durant. Mr. Sealy then closed the case for the prosecution.

Durant then applied for an adjournment to enable him to bring his witnesses to prove that the complaint was false, and that it was the outcome of a conspiracy.

The complainant having no evidence to call in support of his complaint, his worship acquitted the accused.

BY the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Sorell, the post of Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad fell vacant several weeks ago, and the delay in filling it has doubtless been due to Sir Trevor Plowden's absence in England. He has, however, now returned from leave, and the post—a desirable one in some ways, for the work is not heavy and the pay is good—cannot much longer remain vacant. It is an open secret that the Resident offered the appointment to a distinguished officer outside the Hyderabad Contingent, a proceeding which was distinctly irregular, for the military Secretaryship is in the gift of the Viceroy, and His Excellency alone should select the officer for the post. The Viceroy has not much military patronage left, but such as remains should be jealously guarded. The officer above alluded to declined the offer, and so far no harm has been done ; but there is just the chance that a further effort may be made to deprive the Contingent of the second of their only two staff appointments—the Assistant Adjutant-Generalship, vacant by Colonel Gilchrist's promotion to a Coloneicy on the Staff, is pretty certain to be filled from outside.

A BENGALI "COFFEE-COOLER."

DESPERATE PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER WITH THREE SOLDIERS.

(FROM A NATIVE JOURNAL.)

WE have no spite against Tommy Atkins ; indeed we appreciate many of his amiable qualities. It is he who has conquered the Empire for England, and it is he who represents the unselfish patriotism of humanity. He is disagreeable when under the influence of passion, otherwise he is simple-hearted, jolly, affectionate, and generous. If he is not all that he should be in India, it is mainly due to the drink and other privileges allowed to him, to make him agree to stay in this hot climate, apart from friends, country, and many of the joys of life.

TOMMY'S DISAGREEABLE FEATURES.

We have, now and then, to condemn the disagreeable features in Tommy Atkins for the protection of the people of this country, as also for the information of those whose duty it is to elevate them. The following account comes from the party who took principal part in the affair :—

THE TIGER-TAMER.

The hero in this account is Babu Shyama Kanta, the tiger-tamer. He is a man of excellent physique, and good exercise has made him a very strong man. As for fear he never knows what it is. He enters the cages of tigers just caught, without concern. But every one knows the daring of Babu Shyama Kanta, and we need not say anything further on the point.

BENGAL COWARDICE A MYTH.

He is one of those who has proved that the so-called cowardice of the Bengali is not innate with him, or, in other words, a Bengali can be as brave as any, if only a fair chance is given to him. Well eight years ago he was proceeding towards the west by the E. I. Railway. He was travelling in a second-class compartment, and he found it occupied by a Hindu gentleman, his wife and a maid. The Hindu was a Munsiff, and the wife was young and beautiful.

THREE FRIGHTFUL SOLDIERS.

At the Dinapore Station, three soldiers entered that carriage. Their sight gave a fright to the Munsiff, and as for the lady, she was paralyzed with terror, for the soldiers seemed typsy and besides they had liquor with them. Here we implore the authorities in the name of everything sacred to take more care of these countrymen of theirs. Why should a Hindu fear dreadful outrages simply because he finds himself in contact with British soldiers? Why should a Hindu lady feel herself paralyzed with fear, simply because she finds herself in the company of British soldiers? Is it not solemn and sacred duty of the military authorities to take better care of their own countrymen? But to proceed.

TOMMY'S ŒILLADES.

The three began to stare at the lady as if she was other than a human being. One of them said : "She seems to be a beauty. The veil ought to be removed for a better sight of her face." And in this manner they began a coarse of conversation amongst themselves.

"I MUST KISS HER."

One of them said : "I must kiss her," and rose to move towards the lady. Another said, "Don't ;" but this had no effect upon the other. The husband rose to defend his wife, but he immediately sat down helpless as if paralyzed. The soldier then advanced and touched the veil.

THE BENGALI BAYARD.

Shyama Kanta Babu could bear it no longer, he immediately jumped up from his seat, advanced a step, and gave him a blow between the eyebrows.

ONE TOMMY OUTED.

He deliberately did not touch the nose. He was an athlete and a gymnast, and had all his limbs under absolute control. This blow felled the soldier down.

ROUND ONE.

Upon this, one of his comrades came to his defence and he and Shyama Kanta had a regular fight for a minute or so. The latter was at a disavantage ; for he had not only to defend himself from the blows of the soldiers, but also to see that the Munsiff, the lady and the maid were not hurt. The confusion of Shyama Kanta was taken advantage of by his new assailant, who gave him a tremendous blow on his nose.

THE COFFEE-COOLER'S CLARET TAPPED.

This blow caused blood to flow, profusely. Seeing this Babu Shyama Kanta sought to bring the matter to a close as speedily as possible, and utilizing all his latent energies, caught his opponent by the hand and felled him to the ground with tremendous force.

ANOTHER SOLDIER OF THE QUEEN OVER THE ROPES.

That fall silenced him, especially as the blows that he had previously received had hurt him severely. In short, he fell and did not make the slightest attempt to rise. Thus they two fell side by side.

ROPES.

The third then came forward, but he was not a strong man. In the meantime, the first who had now regained his feet, attacked the Babu, from behind. But their attack had then become feeble, and seeing that they were not faring well they retreated.

VICTORY AND LOOSENED IVORIES.

The three sat silenced in a conner, and alighted at the next station. Babu Shyama Kanta had received severe hurt in his nose and lips. Four of his teeth had been loosened, and one of them was lost to him for ever. He, however, recovered in a few days.

THE CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING COIN

BEFORE Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Explanade Police Court yesterday, Lakha Visram and eleven others surrendered to their bail to answer the charge of counterfeiting the Queen's coins. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, with Inspector Framji Bhicaji of the Criminal Investigation Department prosecuted. Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, Mr. Brown Solicitor, and Messrs. Velinker and Sealy, pleaders, defended the accused, Mr. Brown, on behalf of his client, submitted that the question for the Court was to see whether there was counterfeiting in the case. There had been, Mr. Brown argued, no counterfeiting as every copy bore no resemblance to the general rupees. There was no such resemblance as to lay it open to deception, as the genuine Furrukabad rupees are old coins and the coins in the court were new and shinning. Again, Mr. Brown contended, it could not be said that the accused knew that the person who was employed to strike new coins would cause deception. It was for the court to see whether the resemblance was such that persons might be deceived thereby.

His worship held that the case was a fit one to be tried by a jury and that he would commit the accused to the Sessions.

Mr. Murzban submitted that if his worship committed the accused to the Sessions, their present bail would not hold good and they would have to go to the jail. Under the circumstances, Mr. Murzban asked his worship to postpone the committment to enable the accused to apply to the High Court for fresh bail.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Velinker supported Mr. Murzban's application, which was granted, and the case was allowed to stand over till Saturday next, when the accused will be formally committed.

DEPARTURE OF I. G. T. S. PATRICK STEWART.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick-Stewart, Captain W. A. Tindall, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the Telegraph stores, and the following passengers :—Mr. J. A. McIver, Mrs. Mc Iver, and 4 children, Mrs. Fell, Master Leo. Cordeiro, Master Nash, Rev. E. F. Rodrigues, Mrs. R. deSilva and 4 children, and 4 deck.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Home Government have approved the proposal of the Government of India to group together the Viceroy's Bodyguard, the Bodyguards of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the Aden Troop, for the purposes of grant of medals for meritorious service and good conduct.

Captain Blacker, R. A., has been granted a temporary wound pension of £100 a year for one year, in regard to a wound received in action at Shabkadr in 1897, with effect from the 9th August 1898.

Lieutenant Colonel Blenkinsop, I. M. S., retires from the service from the 29th December.

Lieutenant Pritchard succeeds Lieutenant Bonsfield as Adjutant of the 20th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant Strong, 1st Madras Lancers, is appointed Adjutant of the regiment.

Lieutenant Stallard, Major Morse and Captain Bullen, Royal Army Medical Corps, have been placed under orders for a tour of service in this country ; the first-named being posted to the Punjab, Command and the remaining two to the Madras Command.

The following appointments on the Personal Staff of Sir William Lockhart will be gazetted immediately :—Lieut-Col. Duff to be Military Secretary ; Captains Haldane Gordon Highlanders, and Agnew, Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Aides-de-Camp ; Captain Beyts, R. A. M. Corps, to be Surgeon. The appointment of Interpreter has not yet been filled.

Captain Fowler, District Recruiting Officer Jhelum has been granted one year's leave to England.

Captain Roome, 6th Bombay Cavalry, has been selected for special employment under the Intelligence Branch.

THE CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

THE following article was specially written for the "Pioneer" by an Angl-Indian Engineer :—The Egypto-Arabian Railway along the 30th parallel of N. latitude from Suez to Basra is certainly an ambitious scheme, deseving our sympathies and calling forth our admirations. Notwithstanding the strictures passed on it in the *Pioneer deail* of 31st December last, it has changed its name to the Pioneer Railway to India Company Limited, has obtained the services of a distinguished Civil engineer of the Indian railways (retired), who is a man of such extreme modesty that he does not care to reveal his identity : not content with doing all this the Pioneer Company has gone so far as to take offices in Suffolk House, Lawrence Poulteney Hill, E.C. The boom, however, has unfortunately not yet caught on as it ought to have done, so we are told that the originator or founder has gone to China to get other concessions if possible, having left an unknown person with the initials "F. T. A." to look after the office and answer all questions to the best of his ability.

Since the idea of the Egpto-Arabian route was started, two other proposals have lately come into prominence. The one is termed the London-Bombay Railway put forward by a French engineer M. Bertier, and the other the Tripoli-Basra route suggested by a Russian Syndicate. The Pioneer Railway to India Company should therefore look after its laurels, the founder should hasten back from China, or he will find his occupation gone and that M. Bertier has stolen his magnificent idea of connecting the east with the west and then it may happen that the Pioneer Company will be compelled to close its doors. Just lately, the "Daily Mail" has published a map showing a "girdle of steel" of the proposed railway routes on the earth's surface ; among other items it tells us that M. Bertier has grand project for bringing Bombay within seven days of London. This is a highly imaginative Utopian scheme, still as it has been put forward by a French engineer of repute it is necessary to examine it somewat in datail.

After crossing the channel by boat, as our project for the tunnel seems hopeless, M. Bertier tells us we should make a start from Calais and go via Paris and Madrid to Gibraltar.

"HERE YOU ENTER A TUNNEL,

which will take you about 40 minutes to traverse, and you will be on the African continent at Tangiers without having left the carriage into which you got at Calais." It is true that there is a break of guage between the French and Spanish railways, this however is a matter of no account as M. Bertier has "perfected an automatic chariot, which our trains will carry, by which the change from one line to another will hardly be felt at all." This statement gives our nervous system a shock ; still it is nothing to what follows. The length of the Vaqueros-Bay-Tangiers tunnel is only 18½ miles in length, it would be "quite easy to build, the depth at this point being only about 1,300 feet and the bottom good firm rock. Are" we compelled to believe all this? or may we be permitted to express a doubt about everything being so easy under a depth of 1,300 feet of water? From Tangiers M. Bertier proposes "building a line about 270 miles in length which would connect at Tlemcen with the already existing Algerian railway upon which you would travel via Constantine to Tunis." Notice that nothing is said about the difficulties likely to be encoutered in constructing this small strip of 270 miles, the maps showing hilly country, nor the cost per mile at which the estimate is framed. "From Tunis you will travel in a direct line through Tripoli and Cairo to the Persian Gulf : but a small branch line either at Cairo or Akaba will permit you to make a detour to

INCLUDE JERUSALEM ON YOUR JOURNEY."

This paragraph certainly does take one's breath away and makes one stare in blank astonishment. Even Mr. C. E. D. Black or Colonel Fraser limited himself to a "small strip of country" between Basra and Cairo of 1,000 miles in length, where as M. Bertier has gone far more than "one better," he has added the length from Tunis to Cairo say 1,500 miles or making a total grand leap from Tunis to Basra on the Persian Gulf of 2,500 miles in the small space of one sentence of a paragraph. Here it is necessary to make a most emphatic protest. In the interview to between the *Daily Mail* correspondent and this French engineer M. Bartier conveyed the idea that there is a railway from Tunis to Cairo via Tripoli, whereas not a single mile exists. Surely he ought not to have left his readers in the dark on this matter. The distance amounts to 400 miles Tunis to Tripoli, *plus* 1,100 miles Tripoli to Cairo, or 1,500 miles altogether. This is very least distance, being sacied from maps, besides, as there is a big bend between Tunis and Tripoli probably another 100 miles will be required when the survey is actually made. We have not yet however finished with M. Bertier's wonders, perhaps miracles would be a better word to apply to them. He is going to put a tube under the Suez Canal to take the railway across, he does not tell us why he is

HANDICAPPING HIS PROJECT

with this enormous expense when by going rom Cairo direct to Suez he could avoid the canal and the tube altogether. Again Cairo and Akata are somewhat more than a stone's throw apart, and the "small branch" to Jerusalem from Akata will only be 160 miles in length. Certainly not much when the whole grand scheme is contemplated. Finally we come to the statement "from the Persian Gulf to Bombay is as you can see on the maps, perfectly plain sailing or rather railing and as I said at the start you will arrive in Bombay six days and ten hours after you left London." I have looked at the maps and deny that it is "perfectly plain sailing" If M. Bertier wishes to get up a discussion he is referred in the first instance to the *Pioneer Mail* of 31st December last where proofs are given in detail. I am, however, quite willing to admit that the raillery—not railling—is on the Frenchman's side if means all this tomfoolery as a huge joke he has got his heart's wish, but sober earnestness there is none, and for brings him into discredit. After this is only necessary to add that M. Bertier intends to employ only Chinese labour guarantees to do the job in seven years if he is provided with the sum of 90 millions sterling and hopes to submit to the public "a practical bid for sympathy with my undertaking in the form of the prospectus of a company before very many years." M. Bertier may save himself the expense of printing the prospectus, unless he has colected more details than he seems to have at present, and is content to limit his project to smaller portions of the earth surface.

The days of Hudson the railway king are over, it is difficult to get the public to subscribe to even reasonable railway schemes at home, nor will they do so for excellent projects in India without a guaranteed rate of interest, yet the public are gullible enough in an unusual fad such as bicycle tyres or a new bodkin M. Bertier has therefore much more chance of floating a company if he applies himself to industrial enterprises than if he asks the enormous sum of 90 millions sterling. Even a Ferdinand de Lesseps could not have called up such a huge amount.

I said above that two proposals had lately been put forward for connecting the east with the west. I have discussed one the other is the Euphrates Valley scheme, which apparently is beginning to be, as the Americans say, "resurrected again" for it is reported that a Russian Syndicate has just applied for a concession for a railway "starting from Tripoli harbour in Syria and ending in Koweit on the Persian Gulf. The line will..

TOUCH THE EUPHRATES NEAR DEIR,

traversing the stream at Hit and continuing between this river and the Tigris to Kurna where both rivers meet. Thence the line will run to Bussorah and will have its terminus in the Persian Gulf. A cross line is also proposed from the Persian frontier at Khanekin to Baghdad, Kerbela, and Nedgif. Everyone is aware of the paramount influence which Russia wields over Turkey at the present time due to the monetary obligations of the Sultan to the Russian Government on account of the late Russo-Turkish War, so if sufficient political or financial pressure is brought to bear in the right quarters, this or any other similar concession is much more likely to be granted by the Sultan to a Russian Syndicate than to any other, whether German, English or French. At present one does not hear of the Americans pushing forward their claims in these regions perhaps they are lying low. Apparently the Russian Syndicate has not engaged the services of a distinguished Indian railway engineer (retired like its contere the Pioneer Railway to India Company Limited or it would not have made such agregious blunders in the alignment.

Tripoli is about 35 1-2° parallel of N. latitude while Deir is 35 1-2° or 1° due north, the approximate distance in a bee-line being 250 miles. Will some one be good enough to explain what is the object of going to Deir, especially as it is so much off the direct route? Surely it would have been better to strike the Euphrates in a straight line just at the big bend of the river, say Anka or Rafidha, this would still be

AVOIDING THE EDGE OF THE SYRIAN DESERT.

and the alignment would be in the direction of the proposed crossing of the stream at Hit. Again, what is the use of two crossings of the Euphrates, involving heavy expenditure on bridging, one at Hit and the other between Baghdad and Kerbela? Why not keep on the right bank of the Euphrates from Hit to Kerbela, then cross at Museyib once for all, especially as this seems to be one of the usual crossings, and probably has a ferry on it, proceeding thence to Kurna—if possible. The latest maps do not show any roads between Kerbela and Kurna, so one doubts if a railway could be constructed at a moderate estimate between these two places. Sir Wilfred Blunt too says that this is a most swampy bit of country, traversed by numerous inundation canals. Probably the best alignment would be found to avoid Kurna altogether, going with a detour from Kerbela to Basta via Nedjef. The two important towns of Aleppo and Damascus have been omitted altogether from the Russian Syndicate's scheme, this seems very strange as the principal markets of Northern Syria are held in these towns : it would certainly pay better to go t one of these towns than to make a detour to Deir which is a place of no importance whatsoever. As far as one can judge from ordinary atlases one is under the impression that the route from Tripon to Basra would be better as follows:—Tripoli, Hasia Tadmor (or the ruins of Palmyra), Anka, Hit, Kerbela, Nedjef (or Moshed Ali) and finally Basra. Not only is this a more direct route on the whole than that proposed by the Russian Syndicate, but also no crossing of the mighty Euphrates is required, unless a branch were considered imperative to join Baghdad with Kerbela. This however seem certain both from the atlas and from Sir Wilfred Blunt's opinion that the portion of the country between Baghdad and Kurna seems

HOPELESSLY BAD FOR A RAILWAY

to traverse, so it should be avoided, or it will cost an exhorbitant sum to complete. One must however reserve final judgment till an engineer has visited the district has made a reconnaissance with trial levels and submitted his report.

Now there is one very important question to ask in connection with this scheme, which is this, has the Russian Syndicate asked for a concession before or after making a survey or even a reconnaissance of the country to be traversed? From the short description of the proposed scheme one can only come to the conclusion that no practical examination of the country has been attempted by a professional man. Suppose the concession is granted, then a detailed report is absolutely necessary before the promoters can hope to obtain the large sum necessary for construction. Neither the Germans nor the Russians are likely to subscribe much, the Turk is too poor preferring to handle other people's money, rather than putting his hands into his own empty pockets, so it is more than probable that finally endeavours will have to be made at the financial houses of Paris, London, or both. If the Parisian financiers advance any money they will insist upon being represented on the Board of Directors, will make themselves as important and as disagreeable as possible and we have a good example of the French man's behaviour in all matters pertaining to Egypt. It would therefore occur to any one that here is a splendid opportunity for the Pioneer Railway to India Company to join forces with the Russian Syndicate the latter bringing as its share the concession an important item in the programme—while the former supply the offices in Suffolk House, and the services of the Indian engineer. Of the two schemes proposed there can be no doubt that the one offered by the Russian syndicate is far preferable to M. Bertier's, it would be a pity that both schemes fell to the ground from want of co-operation, simply because the Frenchman has a wild-cat project which no reasonable being will look at. At any rate let us hope that as so many people are now interested in Asia Minor an engineer will be sent to traverse the whole of this debateable country, take say 1,000 miles of trial levels and make a report with estimates. We shall then know whether to subscribe our mite for a few shares in the connecting link between the east and west or not. Moreover the association will certainly deserve he thanks of the Royal Geographical Society for having investigated particulars of those regious which from "the cradle" of humanity.

A WELSH DIVINE'S DILLEMMA.

UNPLEASANT ILLUSTRATION OF A TEXT.

AN incident which occurred in North Wales during the recent hot weather has been kept secret for several weeks, but the facts have now become common property, and are related by correspondent in a Welsh contemporary. A well-known Welsh Non-conformist minister of some celebrity was invited to officiate one Sunday in town on the English border. In the evening he preached an eloquent sermon from the text "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise!" Next morning, having to wait a couple of hours after breakfast for the train by which he intended returning home, he took a book in his hand to a shady nook in the garden, as the morning was sultry, and seated himself on a grassy bank to wile away the time. He became so absorbed in his reading that the time passed rapidly, and when he glanced at his wealth he saw that his train was due in a few minutes. He hastened indoors, bade a hurried good-bye to his host and hostess, and snatching up his handbag, started at a run for the station. He arrived on the platform just in time to leap into a compartment containing only one occupant, a gentleman.

He was scarcely seated when he began to feel restless and uneasy, and became alarmed when he beheld one of the "people" he had so eloquently eulogised the previous evening scampering over his coatsleeve, followed by another and another. Jumping up suddenly, he alarmed his fellow traveller, who anxiously inquired "What is the matter?" Without replying the minister hastily took off his coat, and glared with terror, when he beheld hundreds of the tiny creatures running hither and thither on the garment. His companion immediately grasped the situation, and volunteered his assistance in hunting and ousting the unwelcome visitors. For some minutes both were busily employed in expelling the invaders, until they had cleared them from the coat and waistcoat. The divine had that morning unconsciously taken the advice contained in his text, and gone to the ants, and a swarm of them had come to him, that he might further consider their ways, and be wise. His companion alighted at the only station where the train stopped before the minister arrived at his destination.

No sooner had the train again started than the rev. gentleman felt tingling sensations on his legs, which rapidly became unbearable. Kicking off his boots with an inward thanksgiving that he was alone, he hastily divested himself of his nether garments, and perceived that a whole army of the little industrious "people" had taken possession. He opened the window on the off-side of the carriage, and, holding the garment at arm's length, shook it violently, hoping thus to dislodge the majority of his tormentors. All express train passing at the moment in the opposite direction so startled him that he relaxed his hold. The vestment was torn from his grasp, and he was left in greater tribulation than before.

In five minutes the train would stop at his destination. He decided that his best course would be—not to alight at all, but to remain in the carriage and draw the blinds, as if the carriage conveyed a corpse. He accordingly pulled down the blinds as the train slowed into the station, but as soon as it stopped the door was opened and two ladies were about to enter, when the distracted man rushed forward to prevent them, shouting, "Don't come here; don't come in." The ladies were so alarmed that they retreated screaming, but the stronger minded of the two hastened at once to inform the stationmaster that there was a lunatic in the carriage. That official promptly called two or three porters to accompany him, and having tapped at the window he entered alone, bidding the porters close the door, but to come to his assistance if called.

The rev. gentleman immediately informed him of his awkward predicament, and the stationmaster at once dispatched one of the porters for a pair of his own trousers, and advised the minister to proceed to the next station and return by the next train, lest the crowd, which had already begun to assemble at the carriage door, should have their curiosity gratified. He accordingly did so, and when he alighted on the platform, though the garment was a couple of sizes too large for him, no one apparently noticed the misfit, and he returned home without further adventure.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abdulla Dr
Alsop J F
Banley
Barry Sophia Mrs
Bedford H T Mrs
Bendall Cecil
Blondin J Alexander
Brooke Isaac
Bruce Mrs
Bryant R M Beadon
Burjorji Bomanji Shroff
Cartis Richard
Chalke G E
Cooper S S
Cox A F
David Dcoming
Dobrowich W
Edal Jacob
Ewing J C R Rev
Fairley V Mrs
Fene B Miss
Ferguson M
Fernandes D L
Fernandes F J
Fernandes J L DeR
Fitzsimons N
Flanunt F
Forbes A Mrs
Frank Ant
Goode W
Gopal Chandra Shastri
Gordon Robert V
Gregory Mrs
H D Hormusji
Hannsford Sydney
Harris A Miss
Harvey Mrs
Hay I Errol
Hewlett Mrs
Hussein Abdulla
Howell B Miss
Inglis Mrs
Jones Miss
Kieraander E M
Lascelles J H
Lightowler A W
Lingi Marienaro
Llewhelin G W Mrs
Lovett Ethel Miss
Mackinon E A Miss
Malia and Co
Maulabux Saheb Chandra
McKinnon E A Miss
Meiklejohn D O
Micallef Giovannu
Miller George
Milne W P
Mitchell B
Moffatt Edie Miss
Moody V K Theygaraya
Morris C W G
New Coal Minning Coy
Nice J W
Novis T S
O'Connor W
Ork Pierre
Paul Miss
Pisarewicz A
Pollastrelli Augusto
Polt Miss
Randall Mrs
Rasso Paul
Richards Mrs
Roodrow James
Schescheluizki Michin
Schhep A
Schendieust Josep
Schwarz Mrs
Sen B B
Stone
Stuart A W
Sturdy Edward Vyse
Sutcliffe S
Swinley G
Tate Miss
Tweddie A G
Usieve
Vakil A K
Valentin Mrs
Vickers Dorothy Miss
Vignall A Dr
Williams Bird Miss
Williams Fletcher Rev

A PATHETIC Incident occurred in the London streets the other night. It was late, and a poor little girl was trying in vain to sell her violets. Suddenly a boy, a typical London arab, who had just sold his last evening paper, and was rattling his ha'pence in his pocket, stopped before her. Taking the situation in at a glance, he said kindly, "I'll buy yer vi'lets. Come on, we'll sell'em together." The boy evidently was a good salesman, for we passed barely an hour later, and the children were running about together, with only two or three bunches left. We can all help one another if we like. The sick and suffering we can save if we only point out to them the healing virtues of Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

DREYFUS.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE CASE FOR REVISION.

(COMPILED FROM FRENCH SOURCES.)

AT the moment when the question of the revision of the Dreyfus trial is about to be reopened before the Court of Cassation the *Times* gives its readers a comprehensive summary of the principal phases of a case destined to be a *cause celebre* in its political as well as in its judicial aspects as they present themselves to the advocates of revision. The concluding part of our contemporary's observation is as follows:—

THE ZOLA TRIAL.

On January 13, 1898, M. Zola, who had generously taken up the cause of Dreyfus, first in the *figaro* and then in the *Aurore*, published, without having asked anyone's advice a letter in the *Aurore* entitled *J'Accuse*, in which he did, in fact, denounce in terms of burning eloquence all those who had taken part in the condemnation of Dreyfus in 1894 and in acquittal of Esterhazy. He defied the Government to prosecute him. This letter created a fearful commotion in the public mind and especially in military circles. Zola was prosecuted but solely for having said that Esterhazy's Judges had acquitted him by order. The trial took place in Paris from the 7th to the 23rd February, 1898. The President, M. Delegorgue, did what he could to prevent witnesses summoned by M. Zola from giving any evidence with regard to the Dreyfus question, but he could not prevent the witnesses and Zola's counsel, Maitre Labori from establishing certain facts—the illegality of Dreyfus's condemnation, the insignificance of the facts upon which he had been officially condemned the error committed by the Judges in respect of the *bordereau*, the certainty since confirmed by Esterhazy's own avowals that the *bordereau* was Esterhazy's work. The evidence in *Cau d' Assise* was of such immense significance that the General Staff thought it necessary to strike a decisive blow. General de Pellieux, deceived like General Billot, was instructed to give the jury a summary of the forged correspondence manufactured by Henry, in which Dreyfus was mentioned by Panizzardi to Schwarzkoppen. General de Boisdeffre came and certified the authenticity of that correspondence, and at the same time threatened the jury with the resignation of the whole General Staff if Zola were acquitted. Henry and Lauth came and accused Picquart of having asserted Dreyfus's innocence without knowledge of the *dossier*, and of having invented the *petit bleu* in order to ruin Esterhazy. Maitre Labori was not allowed to put any questions to the Generals, nor to reply to them. Great indignation was expressed when Picquart had the courage to say that the letter of which General de Pellieux had given the substance was a forgery. The jury, threatened every day with the most fearful vengeance if it showed any indulgence towards Zola, condemned him without extenuating circumstances, and a delirious crowd applauded Esterhazy as the incarnation of the honour of the army.

THE PELLIEUX REVELATION.

Nevertheless, one episode in the trial might have produced grave consequences. It was General de Pellieux's revelation. Some weeks before the trial the forgery of the Panizzadi-Schwarzkoppen correspondence had been revealed to the embassies of Italy and Germany, most probably by Lemercier-Picard, the forger himself. Count Tornielli and Count Munster came in their turn and revealed it to M. Hanotaux demanding his word of honour that no use should ever be made of it. M. Hanotaux communicated these revelations to his colleagues, and sent a written note about it to the Ministry of War. It has been said that the day after General de Pelleux's deposition M. Hanotaux proposed to suspend the proceedings in the Zola trial in order to look for and prosecute the forgers, but Ministers hesitated from fear of a military movement. Anyhow this episoda ended disastrously for Lemercier-Picard. On March 3 he was found hanged in his room, his feet dangling on the ground. All his papers had disappeared before the police came to take possession of the corpse. According to the inquest it was a case of suicide. It was probably also the denunciation of Lemercier-Picard which induced the Emperor William to cause a declaration to be made in the Reichstag by Herr von Bullow on January 24, that never had any agents of the German Government had any relations, direct or indirect, with Dreyfus. Nothing, however, was said about Esterhazy. The Italian and Austrian Goverments made similar declarations. Moreover Italy and Germany, in Govermental and military circles, as in all the Courts and chancelleries of Europe, opinion is unanimous as to the innocence of Dreyfus and probably also as to the culpability of Esterhazy.

THE ZOLA APPEAL.

Zola appealed to the Court of Cassation. The Court quashed the judgment of the Court of Assize and the whole procedure on the ground that procedings against Zola should have been taken by the Court-martial which he had attacked and not by the Minister of War. The members of the Court-martial consulted and brought a fresh action. The trial was removed to the Court of Assizes at Versailles, but Zola again pleaded a technical informality in the indictment, and the case was once more referred to the Court of Cassation. For the third time, in July, it came before the Court of Assize in Versailles. Once more Zola appealed to the Court of Cassation to ubhold the cenuexion between the Dreyfus and the Esterhazy affair and was condemned by default. He now awaits abroad a moment when this interminable case can be definitely closed under more normal conditions.

CAVAIGNAC'S SPEECH.

In the meantime the elections brought about a change in the Ministry. M. Brisson, the Radical leader, had been called upon to form a new Cabinet, and was, as it were, compelled by M. Felix Faure and by the pressure of the Anti-Semitic Press to take as Minister of War M. Cavaignac, who had sought to create for himself some popularity in the Army by accusing General Billot and M. Meline of lukewarmness in the Dreyfus affair, and by asserting that there existed a report by Captain Lebrun-Renault of 1894 recording Dreyfus's confession. As soon as he was in the War Office he gave it out that he was resolved to put an end to the Dreyfus question by studying it himself, and he pronounced, on July 7, in the Chamber, a speech to which in a moment of enthusiasm the Chamber voted almost unanimously the honour of being placarded all over France. He based his energetic assertions of Dreyfus's guilt on the pretended confession made to M. Lebrun-Renault, to which no one to-day would venture to attach any weight, and on two authentic documents relating to the spy "D," who is not Dreyfus, but a civilian, and, finally, on the ridiculous correspondence ascribed to MM. Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi.

SUICIDE OF HENRY.

Six weeks later M. Cavaignac was obliged to have Colonel Henry arrested for the forgery of that and two other documents, and conveyed to Mont Valerien, where he committed suicide the next day, most opportunely for those whom he might have denounced as his accomplices if he had been brought to trial.

REVISION INEVITABLE.

The suicide of Colonel Henry and his confession rendered revision of the Dreyfus trial inevitable. Notwithstanding the resistance of M. Cavaignac, who, in spite of his threefold error still claims the right to assert Dreyfus's guilt notwithstanding the resistance of his successor General Zurlinden, who equally proclaims, on the faith of officer's of the General Staff, his assurance of Dreyfus's culpability, the procedure for revision has now been initiated in the Court of Cassation. The General Staff, however, will, to the last, make the most desperate efforts to shut out the light, and this solely in order to save the *amour propre* of the Court-martial and to escape inquiry into certain responsibilities. The most arbitrary acts have been committed in order to destroy the value of the evidence given by Colonel Picquart, who has sacrificed, with simple heroism, his safety, his military future, his liberty, one might almost say his life, in order to bear witness to what he believes to be the truth. He was first of all brought before a Court of Inquiry which expelled him from the army for transgressions against discipline because, when he was at Tunis, believing that he might be killed, he confided to a friend in June 1892 the name of Esterhazy as the author of the *bordereau* together with certain letters from General Gonse showing that he had done nothing without the consent of his chiefs. Then Colonel Picquart having lodged a complaint against the authors of the false telegrams signed "Blanche" and "Speranza," and an inquiry having been opened by the Juge d'Instruction. M. Bertulus, every effort was made to obstruct it. Officers were debarred from coming to give evidence; other witnesses were intimidated. Nevertheless, light was creeping in little by little, and M. Bertulus arrived at the certainty that the forgeries had been committed jointly by Count Esterhazy, by his mistress, Mlle. Pays, and by M. Du Paty de Clam, for the purpose of ruining Colonel Picquart. When it was known at the Ministry of War that the magistrate was going to have Esterhazy and Mlle.

Pays arrested for forgery, and perhaps also M. Du Paty de Clam as their accomplice, M. Cavaignac, already furious with Colonel Picquart because he had publicly offered, on July 9, to prove that of the three documents read in the Tribune of the Chamber on July 7 two could not apply to Dreyfus and the third was a forgery, caused him to be arrested on a charge of having infringed the law of espionage by consulting his friend Maitre Leblois on certain questions of law when he was head of the Second Bureau, and of having communicated documents connected with the Dreyfus case.

PICQUART ARRESTED—ESTERHAZY RELEASED.

Picquart, Esterhazy, and Mlle. Pays were all three committed to the prison of La Sante, but they were treated very differently. When M. Bertulus transmitted to the Court of Indictments the luminous reports in which Esterhazy and Mlle. Pays and Colonel Du Paty de Clam were charged with forgery, or with complicity in forgery, magistrates were found there sufficiently complaisant to declare that, in spite of the formal confession of Mlle. Pays, in spite of the formal declaration of Christian Esterhazy, the Count's cousin, and in spite of the revelation made by Colonel Henry, the evidence was in adequate because Mlle. Pays had subsequently denied what she had at first confessed. At the same time the Court of Indictments declared civil justice incompetent to try M. Du Paty de Clam. The truth is that they were afraid of Esterhazy, who threatened to disclose all his relations with the General Staff. With a singular want of logic, however, Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam were forthwith expelled from the army on account of the suspicious nature of their relations, and Esterhazy departed for London. As for Picquart and Leblois, they were handed over to the correctional police. But the proceedings could not continue in face of the steps taken for initiating the revision of the Dreyfus case. It was then that General Zurlinden, who had become once more Governor of Paris, after having been succeeded in the Ministry of War by General Chanoine, bent upon defeating at all costs Picquart's evidence before the Court of Revision, accused him of having manufactured the *petit bleu* and conspired with the Dreyfus family to ruin Esterhazy—a singular charge, seeing that the General Staff had known all about the *petit bleu* for the last two years, and that, until October 1897, the Dreyfus family was still ignorant of the part played by Esterhazy, though Picquart had discovered it in May, 1896. That is the real reason why Picquart is to-day confined in the prison of Cherche-Midi subject to an infamous accusation, after having kept his chiefs informed in 1896 of all his acts, and having constantly refused to have anything to do with the Dreyfus family.

Vain attempts have also been made to destroy the value of M. Matthieu Dreyfus's evidence, who has ever since 1894 nobly devoted his life to his brother's rehabilitation. He has been accused of trying to bribe Colonel Sandherr in the course of a visit paid to him in December, 1894, when the day for the beginning of the trial had already been fixed. A friend of Sandherr's, a M. Penot, asserted that Matthieu Dreyfus had offered him 300,000f. to save Alfred. The Commandant Lauth and the Archivist Gribelin declared that they had it from Sandherr that Matthieu had offered him 150,000 francs. Happily Sandherr had left a written statement of his conversation with the brothers Dreyfus, in which Matthieu, deeply moved when he heard Sandherr affirm Alfred's guilt, exclaimed, "I shall never believe it. If he is condemned, I shall sacrifice my life, my own fortune and that of my children in order to prove his innocence." Without this written statement of Sandherr's it might have been possible to obtain from a jury, blinded by passion and deceived by false witnesses a terrible condemnation. It is possible, moreover, that Sandherr, in his days of madness, ended by believing that he also had been the object of an attempt at corruption. It would not be the only fable related by him with regard to the Dreyfus case when his mind began to give way. To-day, the Court of Cassation has in its hands all the necessary material for throwing light upon the Dreyfus affair and compelling the whole of France to recognize the truth which is already known everywhere else. It is not to be believed that it will fail to do its duty.

THE HILL MANŒUVRES NEAR ALMORA

MAJOR ST. JOHN GORE, 5th D. G.'s, writes to the *Pioneer*:—Now that the first step has been taken in recognising the wisdom of training British troops in the hills in the operations for which necessity has so frequently arisen, I venture to send you some reflections upon the recent manœuvres in Kumaon, together with suggestions for the conduct of those which it is to be hoped will again be carried out next year. In writing these suggestions I would point out that I have carefully taken into consideration the all-important conditions under which they were held. The first of these is, a very small grant of money was given to cover expenses, the second is the smallness of the forces engaged; the third is the shortness of time for the execution of the manœuvres.

Were the time available not so scanty, I would on no account suggest that the latitude given to the rival commanders should be curtailed, but accepting as we are bound to do facts, as we find them, our problem for future manœuvres is not what they *might* be made under conditions that do not exist, but how we can obtain the most valuable instruction with the money, the time and the forces which actually are at our disposal.

THE GENERAL IDEA.

Having had the advantage of seeing the week's manœuvres I feel a doubt as to whether the general idea selected was the one most fitted to ensure the practice of those operations in which the want of instruction has been chiefly felt during the recent frontier war. I understand that the chief points to which attention was to be directed were those which generally arose when a British force was either attacking or retiring before the hill tribesmen, with a view to counteracting their now well known tactics should necessity again arise. In the general idea however *one British force* met *another British force*, and driving it back during the early days of the manœuvres was itself driven back during the concluding days. The result was a series of operations which very much resembled the ordinary field days which are seen in the plains during the cold weather, only that they took place on very much more difficult ground for the troops to work over.

It may be urged that it was desired to give as much reality as possible to the manœuvres and that therefore great latitude was given to the commander, in making their plans. Unfortunately, pack transport was not available and it had to be conceded beforehand that each force must bivouac at a certain place, at the conclusion of each day's work. In the face of this I think too great an attempt at realism must be abandoned, as whatever strategic advantage had been gained by one of the forces must perforce be given up by the necessity for its return to a previously selected camping ground at the close of each day. The forces available too were so small—being roughly a battalion and a half on each side—that great risk was even run that no fight at all might take place during the day, or at all events that it might develope into an operation entirely different from that in which the director originally wished to practise the forces. An instance of this occurred during the second day's operations, 26th October. The Almora force having crossed the Kosi by an extremely well executed flank movement found themselves in such a position that they might have marched straight away to Majkali, which had been given them as their objective, without the smallest possibility of the Ranikhet force being able to engage them before it would have been necessary to close the operations for that day. The Officer commanding the Almora force would have been fully justified had he decided to make this march: in fact in *not* doing so he failed, in my opinion, to carry out the orders received from his main body. I have no doubt, however, that he saw to what it would tend—practically the loss of a day, and, therefore, carried out an attack on a position, which could hardly have been contemplated by the framers of the scheme, but at all events exercised the troops on both sides. With very large bodies of troops engaged, this could very rarely occur, and I therefore think that the general idea used on this occasion would be more suited to *them*.

HAVE A FRESH GENERAL IDEA FOR EACH DAY'S WORK.

Under these circumstances I should think it desirable *not* to attempt to have continuity from one day's operations to another, when so much has to be sacrificed to gain it, I would suggest therefore that the operations should be all arranged beforehand, and that a programme of each day's work should be printed and circulated among the troops who are to be present, in sufficient time to give their officers an opportunity of thinking it over and instructing their men in it. The manœuvres are so limited in duration, and there is so much to do in the time, that we cannot afford to have any fiasco. The key-note should be that the officers and men, having endeavoured to master the various tactics of attack, retirement, &c, beforehand, should in the manœuvres be given an opportunity of putting their previous teaching into practice and showing the proficiency the various units have attained. I frequently heard the remark made that it was a pity that such and such an operation could not be carried out again from lack of time. I think it might advantageously have been explained and practised beforehand.

OBJECT OF THE MANŒUVRES.

I take it that these manœuvres are devised more for the benefit of the company officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, than for those of the higher ranks. The difficulties the latter are confronted with are rather those connected with supplies, transport, and strategic movements. In looking on, even at these peace manœuvres, one cannot fail to be struck with the inevitable withdrawal of fractions of the force from the immediate control of their Commander, and the prominence given to the individuality of the Lance-Corporal and private soldier. It is for *them*, and the officers immediately in contact with them, that we must endeavour to frame the conditions of our hill manœuvres.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PRACTICE.

The first day's work in the recent manœuvres was intended to be an attack on an entrenched position at Sitoli by British troops on British troops. I venture to think that, however interesting such an attack might be from old associations with the original taking of Almora, such a day's programme would not be very materially different from the instruction that might be obtained in the plains.

May I make one suggestion? Don't divide the small force you have available into two equal parts. Mass your whole available force in a convenient camp on the lower ground, with the exception of say four companies of Gurkhas. Select a suitable spot, probably commanded by high ground, about four miles from your camp, the approaches to which present certain difficulties in the shape of nullahs and water courses. Put conspicuous marks at this spot, and see that everyone in the camp clearly understands *where* it is, and that it represents a village which is to be destroyed *on the following day*. This will allow the men to talk the business over and also interest them: they like being taken into confidence. On the appointed morning send off the necessary parties to crown the heights, arranging so that the remainder are not brought under arms unnecessarily soon while the flanking parties are gaining their distance: then commence your advance: see that the company officers and men are instructed to carefully note the ground they pass over, to select and mark the best lines for the retirement to camp, and the best positions to take up in covering it. Don't let the advance be too hurried to prevent instruction. Allow the force to gain the village almost unopposed except for a little "sniping." Let the men eat their dinner at the supposed village, while it is being destroyed in imagination: picquet the surrounding hills to cover this operation.

THE SAVAGE ENEMY.

Now for your savage enemy. Experience in these manœuvres has shown that while the Gurkha is most willing and thoroughly enjoys acting this part, yet if left to his own devices he will *not* play the game as it ought to be played. Their own officers must accompany them, and their role be clearly explained beforehand, and through them conveyed to the men themselves. Unless this is done the result will be a fiasco.

Their tactics are *not* to oppose the force when advancing, and never to make a regular attack on a properly formed body of troops of any strength. They should retire on the high ground beyond the "village," and remain as near to the troops as the picquets will allow them, a distance which will be supervised by the umpires. Immediately the retirement begins the "savage enemy" will press forward and commence firing at the rear guard, but always keeping well under cover. Some of them should endeavour to press forward and take up positions to outflank, and cut off the last parties of the rear guard. They must be instructed never to attempt to close with the troops unless a real opportunity offers of cutting off some party unsupported, and then "only by the orders of their own officer," who will use his own discretion. As the troops vacate a ridge they have been holding, the enemy will make a rush for it, lie down under its cover, and thence fire on the retreating parties while they are in the open, on their way to the next ridge or position which they intend to hold. The enemy are not to run beyond a ridge that they have just occupied (which would bring them under a heavy fire from the supports of the troops) and not to endeavour to close with the retreating men in the open. They will do so unless these precautions to instruct them are taken.

On these lines I am confident that most valuable instruction might be obtained, and the risk of an absurd situation, followed by a deadlock reduced to a minimum. One thing is certain; preparation is necessary. Plenty of time must be allotted for this retirement, but the officer directing it must be asked to bear in mind his principal object, which is to get back to camp and not unnecessarily to fight a battle. The quicker therefore he can accomplish this, compatibly with safety during the retirement the better will he have accomplished his General's object. During the advence, it may be well to carefully note a place where an ambush may be posted during the retirement, to read the enemy a lesson should he press offer the ridges too closely behind the troops suitable positions for supports, which would aid such ambush by their fire should also be marked.

FIELD HOSPITAL.

Stretchers should be used, and the umpires should occasionally detail men of the rearmost parties as casualties and note the arrangements made for their removal.

A doubt appears to exist as to wheather in a retirement the Commander should, or should not, warn the medical officer in charge of the Field Hospital that he is about to evacuate a position I think he should detail one of his staff to consider sending such information part of his business. During the recent manœuvres the doctor was engaged in bandaging a man, and I understand that they were surprised, and taken. The medical officer can hardly be expected to give his attention to the tactical situation while performing his own arduous work.

A retirement on these lines may be continued up to the camp, if so desired, and the "enemy" might rejoin the remainder of the force for the night. If desired, this day's work might be repeated, destroying the same, or a new village, employing other troops for advance and rear guards and flanking parties, to give all a turn and correcting mistakes made on the first day.

I think a Staff officer should, before framing the programme for the week, carefully go over the ground and mark off suitable places for each exercise. If it is left till the troops are on the ground to decide about the following days work needless difficulties will be experienced in fitting in the various exercises for instance, in the late manœuvres on the day when it was desired that the troops should build "sangars for instruction, they happened to find themselves in a place where there was not a single stone to be seen, so the idea had to be abandoned. Had a programme been made, the Staff officer would have specially selected a place where there were plenty of stones, and the troops would have found themselves there on the day appointed for "sangar" building by the programme.

A DAILY SUMMARY OF WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SHOULD BE ISSUED.

I am not in a position to say how far the decisions of the umpires were daily communicated to the two forces: I am inclined to think however, that probably little information as to the result of the day's work penetrated through as far as the men, at all events. I believe it was the daily practice at the late manœuvres that on the "cease fire" being sounded the director of the manœuvres gathered together the umpires and such officers as he considered necessary, and from them gathered a brief summary the various incidents of the day and the decisions given; reserving fuller enquiry until the preparation of the final report after the manœuvres.

I would now suggest that the chief umpire should briefly embody this summary in writing on his return to his camp. This might at once be lithographed by a clerk and as many copies as possible sent to the troops engaged, to be distributed among the various companies, on the same day as the fight took place. This daily summary need not be a long one; and, while it would not prejudice the production of the final report in any way would serve as a valuable aid in preparing it, allowing for the corrections necessitated by information obtained subsequently. If such a daily summary were produced and circulated (with a judicious mention of corps and companies that did well, or the reverse, and briefly pointing out mistakes) I believe that the men would read it with interest and instruction. One saw their keenness last week; if they have had a severe climb up a hill against time, they would like to be told that their early arrival had discomfited the enemy, if that were the case, and so on.

I think there is nothing at all impracticable, or even difficult in this suggestion and I am sure it would be appreciated by the men and the officers too.

I should read the final report; many of the officers engaged also will. The men *wont*. One must remember that.

RANGE FINDERS.

I did not see one of these during the manœuvres—but I presume they were used occasionally. On one occasion I heard an extremely wide difference of opinion between two distinguished Officers as to a range some men were firing at. The mystery was never solved by the use of a range finder. The troops had been in the same position for at least two hours, and knew on more about the ranges of objects in front of them than when they arrived on that ground. I would suggest that in a defensive operation of this sort, the ranges to all prominently marked points from which an attack might issue should be invariably taken while waiting for this attack. I would also suggest that during an advance, such as I have indicated, the ranges should be taken (on the way up) to all likely places, and carefully noted for use during the retirement in the afternoon. The musketry book says a range can be taken in 15 to 20 seconds with the mekometer. If it takes 150 *seconds* it is well worth doing.

An instance occurred during the last day's manœuvres at Riuni. Colonel Watson's force managed to establish two or three companies on some high ground overlooking a plateau, without the knowledge of his enemy who was advancing below these companies. At a given signal these three companies suddenly appeared over the brow of the hill and fired volleys. I am curious to know whether they took the range If they did not, and had made a bad guess at it (which it is about ten to one they would in those hills) they would have sacrificed half the effect which their clever movement had put them into a position for obtaining. To strike suddenly and surely and surprise the enemy is half the battle. If you have to fire several trial volleys to get the range you simply warn your enemy who will be under cover before any harm can be done to him and the opportunity will have passed away. In a case like this, trial shots could not have been fired before hand without betraying the position.

I would also recommend that the Orders for the whole manœuvres should detail the following men to accompany the chief umpire throughout the operations the same men being kept with him throughout:—One Signaller with small flag, one bugler, two orderlies, two men, with one mekometer.

What I have in my mind is the question how we are to lay down the most suitable foundation on which useful and instructive experience may be afforded to officers and men, in the short time at our disposal for hill manœuvres.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 10.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut A G M Hogg to be sub pro tem Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infy. Corps, and ex officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the appointment

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A F Maconochie, I C S, on return to duty, to act as Political Agent Jawhar, during the absence of Mr R P Barrow, I C S, on privilege leave

The undermentioned officers have passed in the subject prescribed in clauses 4 to 7 of Paragraph 3 of Govt Resolution No 1569, dated the 10th March 1898, for the Departmental Examination of Political Officers:—Lieut A G M Hogg, acting Second in Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Lieut E O'Brien, acting Asst to the Agent to the Governor Genl at Baroda in charge Amreli Mahals

Rao Bahadur Dayashankar Balwantrai Munshi, fifth grade Depy Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is granted three months' leave on private affairs with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Narbheram Jamietram to act as fifth grade Depy Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Dayashankar Balvantrai Munshi on leave or pending further orders

Lieut Col C W H Sealy has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to duty within the period of his leave

Lieut Col L L Fenton, President of the Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty

Lieut R S Pottinger, acting Third Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted furlough for twelve months from the 19th Nov 1898 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T J B Thatcher, Dist Supt of Police, Poona, is allowed privilege leave for two months from the 15th Nov 1898 or such subsequent date as he may be relieved

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Raghwendra Rango Bableshwar, Supt of the Plague Camp at Ilkal in the district of Bijapur, to be a Special Magistrate, and to invest him, within the limits of the town of Ilka in that district, with the powers of a Magte of the second class in respect to offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act 1897

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr Narayan Bhikaji Joglekar to be a Special Magistrate, and to invest him, within the limits of the Haveli Taluka in the district of Poona, with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class and with additional powers, specified

H E the Governor in Council is further pleased, under Sec 5 of the Act, to appoint Mr Narayan Bhikaji Joglekar to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H J H Henderson, on return to duty, to be Supt of Police, G I P Railway

With reference to Government Notification, Revenue Dept, No. 6817, dated the 26th Oct 1898, Major R J Baker, M D, I M S, acting Supt of Matheran, in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified

Major Baker is also invested with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of 1890

Mr H F Aston, Barrister at Law, I C S, Dist Judge, Satara, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave

The Govr in Council is pleased to empower Mr J Ghosal, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Ahmednagar, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the same Code

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Narayan Ranadive to act as first class Subordinate Judge, Surat, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe or pending further orders, and Mr Krishnaji Raghunath Natu, B A, LL B, to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, Yaval, vice Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Narayan Ranadive, pending further orders

H E in Council is pleased to invest, Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Narayan Ranadive, on his taking charge of his appointment as acting first class Subordinate Judge of Surat, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Surat District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district

Mr C N Seddon, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi, acting Huzur Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Kanara, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code

The powers of a Magistrate of the first class conferred on the undermentioned officers by the Notifications specified against their names, and any other powers since conferred upon them under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in the district of Sholapur, being no longer required, are withdrawn under Sec 41 of the Code:—Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishna Brahme, Subordinate Judge of Barsi, Rao Saheb Damodhar Kacheshwar Dhodapkar, Subordinate Judge of Karmala and Madha, Rao Saheb Sadashiv Hari Khare, Subordinate Judge of Pandharpur and Khan Saheb Temuras Navroji Sanjana, Joint Subordinate Judge of Sholapur

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W R Woodrow, Depy Consvr of Forests, third grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months

Mr Gobindram Salamatrai, Mukhtyarkar of Naushahro, passed with credit the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 12th Oct 1898:—

The undermentioned Officers passed the higher Standard Departmental examination on the 12th Oct 1898:—Passed with Credit—Mr G H Cross, I C S. Passed—Mr J H E Tupper, I C S

Messrs Cross and Tupper passed an examination in Sindhi on the 12th Oct 1898

Mr W F Moore, Asst Inspr, Castle Rock, Goa Frontier, passed on the 8th Oct 1898 an examination in Law according to the Lower Standard prescribed in Rules I and III of the rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Dept published under Govt Notification dated 7th Aug 1874

Mr S D Smith, Inspr, Northern Frontier, passed on the 8th Oct 1898 an examination in Law according to the Higher Standard prescribed in Rules VII and VIII of the rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Department published under Govt Notification dated 7th Aug 1974

Messrs Palmer and Crofton passed an examination in Marathi and Mr Cama on examination in Kanarese on the 12th Oct 1898

The undermentioned officers passed with credit the Higher Standard Departmental Examinatian on the 12th Oct 1898—Khan Bahadur Shamsudin Syed Mia Kadri, and Rao Bahadur Dattatraya Mahadeo Patwardhan—The names are arranged in the order of merit

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Rev C M Barham, M. A, is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt with effect from the 24th Sept 1898

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Vety Lieut J Farmer to act as Asst Principal, Bombay Vety College, during the absence of Vety Lieut F S H Baldrey or until further orders

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Upon returns made under Sec 7 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, by the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Secy of the Chamber of Commerce, the Secy of the Port Trustees and the Secy of the Millowners' Association, it is hereby notified that the following gentlemen have been elected Trustees under the said Act:—

By the Corporation—The Hon Mr Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, L M, Messrs Dinsha Edalji Wacha, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L M and S

By the Chamber of Commerce—The Hon Mr R H Macaulay

By the Port Trustees—The Hon Mr C T Burke, B E M Inst C E

By the Millowners' Association—Mr Sassoon J David

Under Sec 9 of the said Act the following gentlemen are appointed by Govt as nominated Trustees:—Messrs G A Anderson, T Blaney, C I E, P B Savile, and W C Hughes, M Inst C E, is appointed Chairman of the Board

Asst Surg Khan Bahadur Palanji Hormasji Dadachanji, L M and S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and ten days

Major H P Dimmock, I M S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave

Lieut Col F F MacCartie, C I E, M B, B Ch, I M S, Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months

Capt H C L Armin, I M S, Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration Dist, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty four days (including special plague leave for two months)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE)

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Sardar Khan Bahadur Mahamed Yakub, under the orders of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for Plague duty in Bombay.

Capt temporary Major T H Hardy, I S C, has been appointed on Plague duty under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar with effect from the 31st Oct 1898, afternoon.

The services of Lieut H P Keelan, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India with effect from the 31st Oct 1898

Assist Surgn A M Dotiwala has been placed on Railway Medical Inspection duty at Bagalkot with effect from the 21st Oct 1898.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On return from furlough Mr T Summers, B Sc, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is posted to the Fuleli Canals Dist, and Mr P K Chitale, L C E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred on relief to the Jamrao Canal, 3rd District.

On return from furlough, Mr E G Gahagan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Southern Divn for employment as an Asst Engr in the Satara Dist.

On the return to duty of Mr R R Menneer, Ex Engr Western Nara, Mr R J Kent, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Begari Canals, pending further orders

Mr H V M Phelips, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed Ex Engr, Satara, during the absence of Mr D George on privilege leave or until further orders

RAILWAY.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, to commute to furlough the special leave for four months from 3rd July 1896 granted to Mr N G Priestley in Notification No. 24, dated 30th June 1896, as also the extension of that leave up to and inclusive of 14th Dec 1896, granted to Mr Priestley by the Secy of State for India

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Ag Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Devshanker Jekrishna Dave as a Vakil of the High Court of Bombay

The Hon the Ag Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Damodar Chintaman Gole a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Khandesh Dist as may be assigned to him by the Dist Judge, in lieu of the one he held for the Sholapur Bijapur Dist, which is hereby cancelled at his own request

The Hon the Ag Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Mohanlal Chhaganlal Talsania, Narayan Raghunath Purnapatre and Abaji Vishnu Joshi Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in such Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad, Khandesh and Ratnagiri Districts, respectively, as may be assigned to them by the respective District Judges

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Govind Trimbak is appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869, The Bombay Civil Courts Act, to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Shirpur in the Khandesh Dist vice Mr Krishnaji Sakharam deceased

Mr Shiwaji Shitaram Bhide is appointed to be Subordinate Govt Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Ranebennur in the Dharwar Dist vice Mr Venkatrao Ramchandra Shirathi, resigned

BY THE COMMISSIONERS

Northern Division.

Mr W Doderet, I C S, delivered over and Mr H Rendell, I C S, received charge of the office of the Collr and Dist Magte, Panch Mahals, on the 3rd inst, in the afternoon

Azam Mulji Kalidas, acting Head Clerk to the Collector of Broach, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Ankleshwar during the absence of Rao Saheb Jamietram Ragharam on two months' privilege leave or until further orders.

Southern Division.

Mr Raghavendra Govind Rayadurg, Dist Inspr of Land Records and Agriculture, Dharwar, is appointed to act as Mamlatgar of Kalghatgi during the deputation of Rao Saheb Rango Krishna Bhandiwad to audit the Jamabandi accounts of the Kanara Dist for the year 1897-98.

Mr Rudrapa Virapa Hattimattur, Mahalkari of Nargund, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Ron during the deputation of Rao Saheb Govind Venkatesh Datar to audit the Jamabandi accounts of the Bijapur Dist for the year 1897,98.

Mr Ganapat Raghavendra Kalinpurkar, acting Mahalkari of Mundargi, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Navalgund during the deputation of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Hanmant Beur to audit the Jamabandi accounts of the Belgaum Dist for the year 1897,98.

Azam Shambhoo Shankar Datar, Head Karkun, taluka Bagalkot, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the taluka during the absence on privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 25th ultimo of Rao Saheb Rajacharya Bindacharya Deepad, the permanent incumbent.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI

The undermentioned probationers of the Salt Dept passed the Salt Departmental Examination held at Castle Rock on the 24th Oct 1898. The names are arranged in the order of merit—Mr. Pandurang Dewki Ankola, Karkun, Customs Manager's Office, Castle Rock, Mr Tansawant Saksawant Desai, Karkun, Customs Manager's office, Castle Rock, Mr F A Ingle, Inspector, Digi Beat, Mr Keshav Pandurang Belabkar, Karkun, Naka Majali, and Mr J H Dart, Inspector Chorla Beat.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	WARDS.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	8
	Mid & Lower Colaba	3	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	17
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	2	0	18
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	3	1	
D	Khetwady	0	0	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	24
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	0	4
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	5
	Worlee	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	1	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		1	11
	Modykhana		2	
	Maratha		1	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		0	
	Total	14	9	91
	Total plague deaths to date	31,933	28,097	
	Same date last year	13	4	109

CHOLERA.

Attack 1
Death ....

THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LD.

THE third annual meeting of the shareholders at the above company was held yesterday afternoon of its registered office, No. 13, Bank, Street, Fort, Dr. Fardoonji Byramji Seervai occupying the chair.

The following report of the directors with the audited accounts for the year ended on 30th June, 1898, was laid before the meeting for its adoption:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit their report and the audited balance sheet and abstract of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1898, showing a net profit of Rs. 55,766-14-10, which with the sum of Rs. 3,071-13-1 brought forward from the previous account amounts to Rs. 58,838-11-11. Taking into account the prevalence of plague throughout the year and the depressed state of the market, this result, the directors hope, will be considered very satisfactory. The directors propose with your sanction to dispose of the above amount, as follows;—Dividend at Rs. 30 per share (free of income tax) Rs. 30,000; depreciation account Rs. 10,000; reserve fund Rs. 10,000; insurance fund Rs. 1,000; bonus to staff Rs. 1,000; to carry forward Rs. 6,838-11-11; total Rs. 58,838-11-11. The company's property together with stock of silk yarn, silk cloth, wastes, and stores, &c., is fully insured against fire for Rs. 5,04,500. Two of the directors the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C. I. E., and Dr. Furdoonji B. Seervai, retire from the board by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The directors beg to inform you that Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit has resigned his seat on the board.

The shareholders having adopted and passed the report, sanctioned the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, re-elected the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Dr. Fardoonji B. Seervai as directors of the company, and having appointed Mr. Hormusji Edulji Davar as the auditor of the company for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 150, dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. SALAZIE.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Salazie expected to arrive from Marseilles on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at day-light:—

Berent Mr B
Barker Mrs A
Bischoff Dr and Mrs
Black Miss Oda
Campbell Lt-Col W D
Curjel Mr and Mrs
Cholmondeley Mrs and child
Caleb Mrs and child
Clift Miss N E
Clift Miss C
Christie Lt G
Crofts Lt-Col A M
Cecil Mr P S
Dowlatram Mr
Dunsterville Mr and Mrs
Decks Miss
Dolman Mrs
Demetriadi Mr
Davies Rochfort Mr
Ellis Major
Ferard Miss
Ferard Mr and Mrs
Forbes Mr and Mrs W C
Frost Mr G and family
Fraser Mr, Mrs and two children
Fairweather Dr, Mrs and daughter
Festa Mr E
Gill Rev and family
Geldard Major and Mrs F
Grace Col and Mrs
Grace Miss
Gaydon Mr H F
Hopkins Mr and family
Hawkins Mrs
Hamilton Miss
Harvey Mrs C
Horsford Mr
Hunt Miss
Jwi Mr
Johnston Mr and family
Jones Mr and family
Jones Miss
Javal Mr J
Kennedy Mr H
Kennedy Mr and Mrs
Kanga Mr M
Kapurthala H H Maharaja of and suite
Khan Mr
Marsland Mr J and Mrs
Muir Mr and Mrs
Macauliffe Mr
Marchant Miss
Phelips Mr V
Payne Mr W
Plowden Col and Mrs
Pennington Mr R W R
Reade Mr and Mrs G S
Rich Capt P L M
Rickie Mrs
Seagrim Mr and family
Shewell Miss
Sevastopulo Mr
Spencer Miss
Trail Mr Mrs and family
Taylor Mr M P
Tata Mr R D
Wilson Miss
Weingarten Mr W
Webb Mr and Mrs
Whish Mr C W
Woodroffe Mr J
Woodroffe Mr Jun
Wood Mr
Weir Lt-Col and Mrs

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

THE Melbourne cup, A handicap sweeptakes of 25 sovs each, 5 ft., or 2 sovs. Only if declared before 4 p.m. on Monday, August 1, with 3,000 sovs. added; second horse to receive 500 and the third 250 sovs out of the stake. After the declaration of the weights for this race, the winner of any handicap flat race of the value of 100 sovs. to carry 5lb extra, of 200 sovs. 7lb extra; of 500 sovs, or upwards, 14lb extra; provided that the winner of the A. J. C. or V. R. C. Derby of 1898 shall carry in this race not less than weight-for-age. Second forfeit (3 sovs,) to be declared and paid before 4 p.m, on October 25 (the Tuesday before the race) or the nominator will be liable for balance (23 sovs,) of sweepstakes. Distance 2 miles.

Mr W Forrester's br aus g the Grafter, by Gozo—Industry, 5yrs, 9st 2lbs 1
Messrs W and C Wilson's b aus h Wait-a-Bit, by Malua—Lucina, 5yrs, 8st 2
Mr W Bailey's ch aus p Cocos, by Abercorn—Copra, 3yrs, 7st 10lbs 3

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Won by half a neck. Twenty-eight started.—*Asian.*

PURELY PERSONAL.

AMONG the thousand and one "pieces of luggage" which are following the German Emperor on his "pilgrimage" to Jerusalem there is one very curious and interesting article. This is a "song-book," specially compiled for the occasion and printed "for private circulation only." On the title page as motto stands a verse from an old Latin hymn chanted centuries ago by pious pilgrims on their way to sacred places:

Jerusalem mirabilis,
Urbs beatior aliis,
Quam permanens optabilis,
Gaudentibus te angelis.

But its motto is only one of the special features of this astonishing booklet, the august compiler of which prefers to remain anonymous. After the pious Latin motto follow twenty-five German hymns, and then this extremely modern collection slopes off first into patriotic and folk songs, and then into a few jovial drinking songs, ending up with their rollicking hymn to Bacchus, "Wohlauf noch getrunken den funkelnden Wein," without which no German "wine-party" is complete. The compiler of the booklet may wish to remain anonymous, but his modesty will scarcely be rewarded, for there is but one genius in Germany who could put together, unreproved, such a song-book, and for such a purpose.

The *Foni*, of Corfu, vouches for this anecdote of the late Empress of Austria. On one of her Majesty's walks, she stopped to look at a rosy-cheeked, barefoot lass who sat plying her distaff just inside her cabin door, near Gastouri. Presently the Empress entered, drew a wooden stool towards her, and sat down. The girl was bewildered, and could only exclaim: "O gracious Queen, you deign to do that?" "And why not?" returned the august visitor, in the fluent Greek that so greatly delighted the Corfiotes to whom she spoke. "Are we not both women? And you, in a sense, the superior—for your hands can do much of which mine are incapable?" And the girl went about telling everyone what the Empress had said to her.

"The statement in the *Westminster Gazette*," writes a correspondent, "that in the days of their political and social initimacy a private passage had been made between the neighbouring residences of Mr. Schreiner, the new Premier of the Cape, and Mr. Rhodes," has its parallel in Irish social history. The first Lord Plunket, when Lord Chancellor of Ireland, lived in the house in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, which was next to the Palace of the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Magee, the grandfather of the late Archbishop of York. Plunket and Magee were life-long friends, and when poverty-stricken students in Trinity College, Dublin, had only one hat between them for visting purposes. The partition wall on the drawing-room floor between the Lord Chancellor's house and the Archiepiscopal Palace was broken, and a passage made through it to enable the Lord Chancellor and the Archbishop to visit each other without the trouble and inconvenience of going into the street.

The remarkable scene at the Gospel Tabernacle, New York, when the Rev. A. B. Simpson's plea for funds to conduct the work of the Christian Missionary Alliance was successful to the tune of £22,500, the "entire audience emptying their pockets of coins and bank notes," one giving a cheque for £2,000 and another the title deeds of a valuable house, was more than equalled about two years ago at a similar gathering, when the result was a sum of £30,000. This gathering was held at Old Orchard, and the speaker, a Mr. Lelacheur, spoke from the text "What have ye in the house?" He charged his hearers to give liberally, and it is said that scarcely any of the audience left with a cent in pocket. One donation of £10,000 was given, another of £4,500, and there was, in the words of a local paper, "an avalanche of jewellery," all to be sold and the proceeds given to missions.

Mr. C. M. Courtenay writes a letter which will interest survivors of our soldiers and sailors who were taken prisoners in the Crimean War and marched to Kharkoff, who will regret to learn that the bright, kindly little Englishwoman, Madame Brailliard, nee Chillingworth, by whom they were met on arrival and accosted in their native tongue, has just died at Schloss Sayn, near Coblentz, at the age of eighty-two. Her husband, a Swiss, was at the time of the war Professor at the College at Kharkoff, and being acquainted with the governor of the gaol, she was allowed to go down there twice a week to meet the prisoners on arrival, and to visit them afterwards. Besides talking to them, and being the means of communicating to their friends in England the news of their safety, she took them all the comforts she could—clothes, tea, tobacco, books, writing materials, &c., collecting money for the purpose from her sister and wealthy friends at St. Petersburg. The officers on "parole" dined daily at her house. Her unselfish kindness met with no public recognition, but in old age it was no small pleasure to her to reflect that though so much of her life had been spent abroad, still that when the opportunity was given her she had shown herself a true-hearted Englishwoman.

Out of 566 recorded freshmen at Oxford this term, 250, or a little less than half, come from the great English public schools. Of these Eton contributes far more than any other school with 46 freshmen. After this come St. Paul's with 20, Charterhouse with 19, Winchester with 19, and Marlborough and Harrow with 16 apiece. A curious feature of the lists this year is the large number of undergraduates coming from Scotch Universities and Roman Catholic colleges. Stonyhurst alone sends nine, and several others help to swell the total. Miscellaneous freshmen come from all parts of the world; a great number from American Universities, one from New Zealand, and several from India and Australia. The list includes one viscount, four honourables, one lord, and one Belgian count. It should be noted that there are several omissions from this list, as several colleges have not yet printed their returns.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree has been telling a "Westminster Gazette" representative something about his new plays which are in project after "The Musketeers," to be produced on November 3, has run its course. To begin with, he will revive "King John," a Shakespearean play, in which in his younger days he essayed the title-role. After "King John" Mr. Tree has a new comedy by Mr. H. V. Esmond in view for production, and hopes also to have another play of strong dramatic interest from the pen of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones. Besides "King John," which will be the fifth Shakespearean production with which Mr. Tree has been associated as actor-manager, the chief of Her Majesty's Theatre also looks with great favour upon "Timon of Athens," which he regards as a "beautiful play, full of intense feeling, and enriched by a fine vein of satire." In the matter of pure drama, however, "Othello" Mr. Tree considers the finest of all Shakespeare's work, but of course, he adds, "Hamlet" has made more money than any play in the language. In his treatment of Dumas' novel Mr. Sydney Grundy has given a good deal of scope to his satirical humour, it seems, and one finely-drawn character is that of Richelieu, to be played by Mr. Franklyn McLeay, whose notable performances of Nero and Cassius are familiar to Londoners. During the leisure from rehearsals of the play on tour Mr. McLeay has been studying everything in the way of memoirs of the great Cardinal that he could lay his hands on, especially the works of Masson and Robson "Memoires de Cardinal de Richelieu," and the memoirs of Rochefoucauld. His make-up will be based upon the portraits of Richelieu in the National Gallery and the Louvre.

They are talking in Paris of a successor to M. Brisson, whose Premiership is the subject of adverse criticism. The first favourite appears to be M. Bourreois, the Minister of Public Instruction. MM. Brisson and Bourgeois think alike in many things; they are like two heads under the same hat. But of the two men one leading French paper points out that the latter is the most adroit and sympathetic. "He can sugar bitters, and make you believe that strangling is embracing." For all practical purposes, it is stated that France would gain nothing by the change.

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"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
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Sold by all Chemists.
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Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.
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CARBOLIC SOAP.
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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

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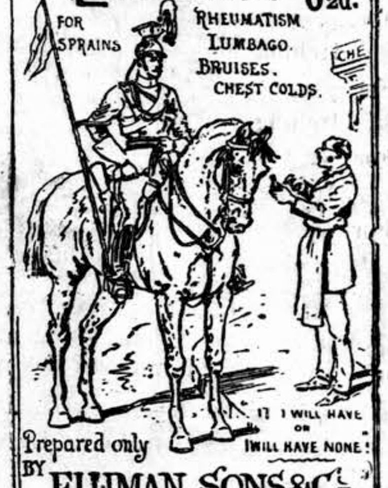

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Patterns, prices, and designs on application.
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Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

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A BAD LEG
With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.

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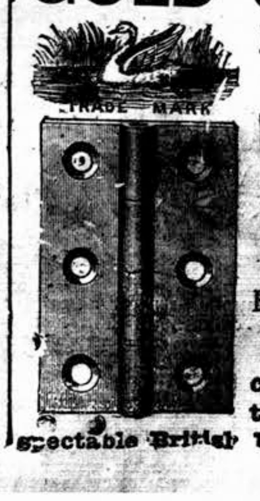

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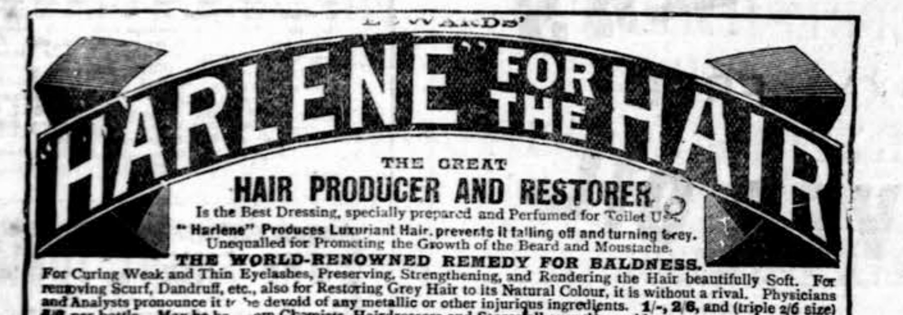

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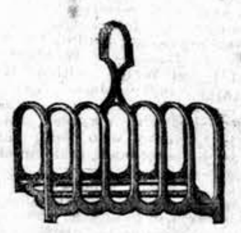
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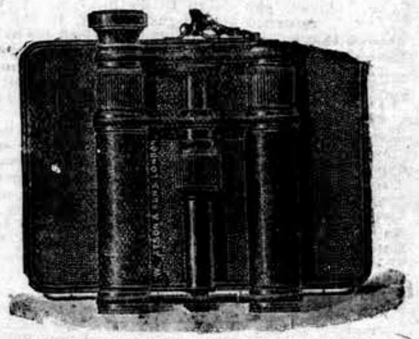
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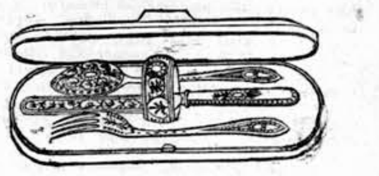
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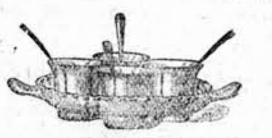
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